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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 3, 4 and 10.

President Signs Price Bill; Hub War Fund $4,212,163; Women in U. S. Industry

The World's Day—January 30, 1942

Washington: Price Control Bill Signed

President Roosevelt signed the price control bill, stating that while its provisions applying to farm prices provide a threat to the cost of living, the bill is certainly worth having. [Page 5.]

Notice of Ecuador's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis powers was delivered to the State Department by Ecuador's Ambassador, Eloy Alfaro. Officials said it stated simply that Ecuador had broken relations with the Axis powers in fulfillment of obligations assumed at the Rio de Janeiro conference.

A $6,016,300,000 increase in the pending $19,977,965,474 Naval appropriation bill to increase the power of the Navy's air strength was asked by President Roosevelt. The measure has passed the House.

The $12,556,672,474 Army appropriations bill providing funds for 23,000 fighting planes and 10,000 trainers was signed by President Roosevelt.

The House refused, by a vote of 190 to 140, to approve legislation to extend emergency financial aid to distressed agricultural areas in New York and southern states.

A bill authorizing the Government to aid private companies in insuring against air-raid damage was approved by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. [Page 5.]

Thousands of enemy aliens were ordered out of certain vital defense areas by the Justice Department. The order forbids Germans, Japanese and Italians to remain in waterfront areas of Los Angeles and San Francisco after Feb. 24. [Page 8.]

Three critical combat areas and those in command as announced by Secretary of War Stimson are: at Hawaii, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz; at the Panama Canal, Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews; in the Western Caribbean, Rear Admiral J. H. Hoover.

The Senate ratified a treaty with Mexico providing settlements for outstanding claims under which Mexico will pay the United States $40,000,000.

New England: 55 P. C. of War Fund Raised

The Greater Boston United War Fund reached 55 per cent of goal at noon, with contributions totaling $4,212,163. [Page 2.]

A State-wide summer camp project for children was announced by Gov. Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Mayor Tobin. [Page 2.]

Fire in the Springfield, Mass., Arsenal damaged a $193,000 building which was under construction. [Page 2.]

National: Women in Industry Estimated

Between 16,000,000 and 17,000,000 women must be employed in industry before the United States war production becomes fully effective, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, said in an interview in Philadelphia.

Full employment in Detroit automobile factories on war materials by Jan. 1, 1943, was foreseen by Ernest C. Kanzler, chief of the automotive branch of the War Production Board. [Financial Page.]

Americas: Oil Ruling Reversed in Mexico

The Mexican Supreme Court has reversed in principle the findings of its predecessors during the previous Cardenas Administration and now holds that foreign oil companies have a right to indemnification for oil beneath the surface of their former properties. [Financial Page.]

A gift of 200 airplanes has been offered to Mexican pilots by Nelson Rockefeller, chairman of the Committee on Inter-American Relations, the Government of Mexico announced. Civil and military pilots have formed the "Mexican Wing" of the Inter-American Escadrille, which will receive the planes.

Uruguay's Foreign Office was advised by the Spanish Minister, the Marques de Los Arcos, that Spain had agreed to represent the interests of Germany and Italy in Uruguay.

In Europe: Pact Between Britain, Russia, Iran

A new pact of alliance, based on the principles of the Atlantic Charter, was signed by Britain, Russia and Iran at the Iranian capital.

Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, commander in chief of the German Navy, is visiting the occupied part of France, making a "periodic inspection of naval forces on the Atlantic front," it was reported in Vichy.

Admiral Jean Darlan, Vice-Premier of the Vichy Government, has left for Paris—presumably to discuss a new phase in Franco-German relations—a Swiss radiocast picked up by CBS stated.

On the War Fronts of the World

A summary of events in the war theaters and related developments will be found in columns 7 and 8 on page 1.

China Is Critical of Allies But Deaf to Peace Feelers

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, Jan. 30—The danger to Singapore, Rangoon and the Burma Road is still uppermost in the minds of people in Chungking, but pessimism in these regards is now tempered by fresh hope in connection with the recent successes of the Allied naval and air forces in the South Pacific.

No serious thought of a compromise peace with Japan has developed even among those who are most critical of British and American strategy. Nevertheless, the fear that further supplies from abroad may one day cease to come into China over the Burma Road seems to be giving rise to definite preparation for such an emergency.

The Chinese have been deeply impressed and cheered by the successful attacks on Japanese convoys in the Straits of Macassar, by the excellent performance of American and British aircraft over Yunnan and Burma and the first Chinese bombing raid on Japanese bases in French Indo-China.

Those first Allied successes in the Pacific war have confirmed the Chinese view that the naval and air forces of the United Nations need not be numerically on a par with those of the Japanese in order to defeat them and that sufficient American and British reinforcements for Malaya and Burma should therefore be available in spite of the present limitations of production and the requirements of other war theaters.

This is the reason why the Chinese Government continues to appeal most urgently to Washington and London to forestall any con-

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FAIR TONIGHT — WARMER — RAIN — COLDER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

New Proposal For State Pay Rises Is Made

House Ways and Means Commitee bill would make increases from 4 to 12 per cent.

As the Massachusetts Legislature speeded its work in an effort to end its Special Session by tomorrow at the latest, the House Committee on Ways and Means today brought in a new proposal for State salary increases.

Under the Committee's plan, State employees receiving up to $1,260 would receive an increase of 12 per cent, with a maximum of $1,400; those paid from $1,260 to $2,160 would receive an 8 per cent increase, with a maximum total salary of $2,300; and from $2,160 to $3,160, an increase of 4 per cent, with a maximum of $3,300.

The salary issue, the War Powers bill, and the $7,000,000 appropriation for civilian defense activities are the major measures which must be cleared before prorogation of the Special Session may be obtained.

Began Debate

Immediately after the Ways and Means Committee's report this afternoon, the House began debate on State salary increases. Originally, the Governor had asked for a 10 per cent increase for State employees receiving up to $2,500 a year. The Legislative Committee on Public Service brought in a proposal that employees receiving up to $1,500 be given a flat increase of $150 and those paid from $1,500 to $2,500 be granted a flat raise of $100.

While the Governor's plan was expected to cost $2,000,000, Representative Paul W. Foster (R) of Great Barrington, explained that Ways and Means Committee's plan would cost $2,100,000.

Numerous other proposals were advanced from the floor of the House as the salary debate continued in the Lower Branch.

War Powers Bill

The House of Representatives pushed the War Powers measure through all its Lower Branch readings yesterday. As the measure emerged from the House it contained amendments both increasing and decreasing the Governor's wartime authority as outlined in his original request.

J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, today expressed hope that the Legislature would pass measures "that will clarify our situation."

Although he stopped short of calling on the Legislature to implement his office with drastic authority, he did say that he hoped the new statutes, together "with such further amplification as the Governor may choose to give him," would make definite the Committee's position, and give it authority to develop the State's civilian defense with greater effectiveness.

A definite grant of authority would enable the Committee to press for State-wide air-raid rehearsals, Mr. Farley added.

The Governor was given complete control over necessaries of life under an amendment offered by Representative John H. Carroll (D) of Boston, a power the

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

State Railroads Get Right To Raise Fares 10 Per Cent

Overriding protests of train passengers, the State Public Utilities Commission today granted railroads in Massachusetts the right to charge 10 per cent more for all passenger travel.

The increase applies both to single fares and to commuter multiple ride tickets. It will go into effect immediately after the railroads complete the formality of filing new rate schedules.

Pending before the Commission is a railroad petition asking a similar 10 per cent boost in intra-State freight charges.

Recently the Interstate Commerce Commission granted a 10 per cent increase in rates charged for passenger travel between states. Today's ruling applies solely to travel within Massachusetts.

At a State House public hearing last Monday, several legislators and private citizens, speaking for regular train commuters, voiced strong opposition to boosts in commuter rates.

Justifying its decision to pass over this protest and increase rates on all types of passenger travel, the Massachusetts Commission said today in its order, "Increases in wages, [cost of] materials, and other operating expenses due to the war . . . apply equally to all classes of passenger service."

The Public Utilities Commission also said that while American railroads have experienced an increase in revenue due to the defense effort, the increases have not been sufficient to yield a fair return on capital investments.

"Higher rates are essential during the period of national emergency," the Commission said, "to enable the railroads to meet their tremendous responsibility to the nation to operate efficiently and uninterruptedly."

Idle Lies a Truck—Horses Take Over

By the Associated Press

Amherst, Mass., Jan. 30

As a tire conservation measure, two pure-bred Percherons, sired by the famous stallion "Revelation," today replaced a truck in Massachusetts State College's freight pickup service.

The Percherons will haul 2½ tons of freight daily from the railroad station to the college.

Rails' Present Equipment Able to Haul 30 P. C. More

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 30 (AP)—The railroads can handle 30 per cent more passengers with present equipment if the war should force abandonment of private automobile transportation, A. T. Mercier, President of the Southern Pacific Company, believes.

"Such an increase would mean inconvenience for many persons, but they would get transportation," he said in an interview.

Japanese 18 Miles From Singapore, Mass for Major Drive in Philippines; U.S. Men and Arms Speeded to Africa

Significant operation by American forces is seen in Middle East war theater.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 — A mounting flow of American arms and American technicians is moving to the African theater of the war.

Authorized reports of the continuing arrival of men and materiel from the United States at half a dozen different points on the West African coast have now reached Washington and they point to an operation of increasing significance.

Airdromes and supply bases, housing and expediting the transportation of American weapons, have rapidly sprung up from the wasteland of desert tracks, and today planes, tanks and lighter equipment are being readied for the time when they can be used.

That they will be used by American forces to engage the enemy has already been confirmed by President Roosevelt who said earlier this week that six, eight to ten AEF's were moving to the fighting fronts.

Preliminary Operations

It is possible, the President said, to look at the globe anywhere and at that point it is almost certain that military operations in which the United States is playing a part will be in progress.

The present authorized news from that part of the globe named Africa is sufficient to indicate that Mr. Roosevelt was not excluding this scene of combat from the design of American operations.

Thus far these operations appear preliminary and preparatory. And since the President has declared that American troops are going to meet the Axis wherever they can be reached, these operations would appear preparatory to meeting the Axis in North Africa where Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is pressing the British with new reinforcements. Certainly, there is no evidence that the growing volume of munitions and supplies proceeding to Africa is limited to Lease-Lend goods or is destined only for the use of British forces.

Washington hears that American uniforms are today visible in numerous cities along the African coast, on the railroads heading eastward and at new airports which now span the Continent.

Bombers Ferried Across

For several months Pan American pilots have been ferrying bombers and air supplies across the South Atlantic and concentration of air power in the African theater of the war is one of the evident objectives of the United Nations.

Indicating that American armaments and those of the other United Nations will be virtually interchangeable, constituting a common pool of munitions, President Roosevelt today asked a Sen-

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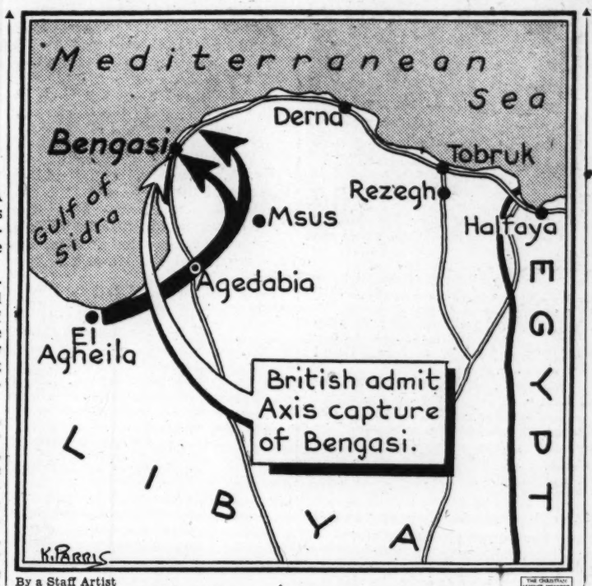

By a Staff Artist

Axis Drive Pushes Ahead

Striking nearly 200 miles across the desert in a drive which suddenly changed direction near Msus, the armies of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel have captured Bengasi.

Hitler: Watch Subs Now; Germany's Third Front

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 30—Interesting details about conditions inside of Germany and occupied Europe have been brought here recently by American diplomatic radiocasters, and journalists who have left those areas since Germany declared war upon the United States.

They add up to the fact that Hitler is fighting sabotage and resistance that is amounting to "third front" proportions. Though no sweeping conclusions should be drawn—and though collapse of Germany may be far away—the increasing difficulty of the Nazi position has important aspects.

"Germany has already lost the war," is the considered opinion of these expert observers, but as George Earle, the former American Minister to Sofia said to this writer "Hitler still has two powerful weapons. One is the Nazi propaganda that enables Nazi leaders to conceal from the German people the full disasters of the Russian campaign so that the Germans still believe in Nazi victories.

"The record is that the average German now realizes that unless Hitler wins Germany will suffer a worse fate than after the last war and therefore they back the Führer."

Growing Unrest Seen

However, real unrest is growing, as is shown by the statement made by a neutral journalist who recently arrived here from Occupied Europe. He said that "when the population in Berlin recently was asked to give up all their woollen goods, the morale of the people began to waver, but when Hitler declared that anyone stealing or using these collected materials for his own use would be executed without a trial, the German people really began to appreciate how serious the situation on the Russian front had become.

"Lately food rationing has become serious throughout Germany, especially in Berlin, although there is still enough bread due to wheat sent to Germany from the Ukraine. People, however, only get 50 grams of butter a week. It is quite impossible to obtain any clothing whatsoever in Germany and everyone now wears a material called 'zellstoff' made from artificial wool."

When asked about the German reaction to the new phase of the Russian war, this journalist said "practically every family in the Reich has lost either a father, husband, or son, thus making the population even more war weary and depressed.

The Hitler Myth

"However, the uneducated and the vast mass of the bourgeois still believe in the Hitler myth and console themselves that somehow the Führer will save them.

"The intellectuals, since the dismissal of Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch as commander in Chief of the German Army, feel that the Nazi cause is lost and in commenting upon Hitler's speech in which he spoke of acting by 'inspiration' they declare they are now in the hands of a pathological leader."

This informant also gave some interesting details of some recent acts of sabotage throughout the Reich and the occupied terri-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts) Jan. 30 (AP)—Adolf Hitler in the first speech since his declaration of war against the United States told his people today that "America's war with Japan made us free to act" and "now we shall see what our U-boats may achieve."

He declared that "I do not know whether the war will end this year," but said "we are armed against everything, from the north to the south."

Hitler declared that on the Eastern Front the armies of the Reich were on the defensive against the weather—not the Russians, and claimed the front there had finally been stabilized.

He said of the Russian war thus far that "in the East we fought a struggle which one day will be the glory of our nation."

Cheers greeted his statement

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Nipponese forces advance in East Indies but are checked in Burma—British admit fall of Bengasi—Russians push Germans half way across rich Donets Basin.

Major war developments include:

In Malaya: Japanese forces, estimated at 90,000 pushed to Kulai, 18 miles from Johore Strait across from Singapore.

In the Philippines: Gen. Douglas MacArthur prepared to meet a major offensive as arrival of fresh Japanese forces and movements behind the lines indicated new developments. President Quezon announced his intention of resisting the invader to the utmost.

In the Dutch East Indies: Japanese were advancing toward Pontianak, main city of western Dutch Borneo. Fighting was also in progress at Balik Papan, oil center on the east coast of the island.

In Burma: Japanese forces, from Thailand, who were 30 miles east of the city of Moulmein failed to make any further advance.

In Germany: Adolf Hitler, in his first speech since declaring war on the United States, declared he did not know whether the war would end this year, but that he would now see what his U-boats could do against the United States.

In Africa: Axis capture of Bengasi, vital port and base on Gulf of Sidra, was admitted by the British who said all British forces had been evacuated from the city before its capture.

In Russia: Spectacular new gains were recorded by Moscow which indicated that Russian troops had pushed Nazi armies back almost halfway across the rich Donets basin, killing 25,000 Germans and capturing large amounts of German equipment.

In Northern Ireland: Antiaircraft defense batteries opened fire when enemy planes appeared over Northeastern Ulster. A United States Army force of several hundred were out on a route march today, but whether they were in the affected area was not known.

In the Atlantic: The laconic report of a Navy plane pilot, "sighted sub; sunk same," raised to at least 15 the number of Axis submarines officially reported sunk or damaged in Atlantic waters.

Loss of Bengasi Serious Blow To British in Libya

By the Associated Press

Friday, Jan. 30

The sudden sweep of a strong Axis column around Bengasi, and heavy frontal attacks by "greatly superior" forces compelled the Indian defenders of the Libyan port

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Japanese Increase Forces in Luzon, Drive on Singapore

By The Christian Science Monitor's War Editor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

While the Japanese were landing new troops on Luzon in the Philippines, bringing the forces facing Gen. Douglas MacArthur to something between 100,000 and 200,000, and apparently were moving behind the lines in preparation for some large-scale offensive, the most critical point in the war in the Pacific was Malaya, where the Japanese came almost within gun range of Singapore.

Advancing 18 miles in a day from Layang-Layang in the center of the line, they reached Kulai, only 18 miles from the mile-wide Johore Strait protecting the little Singapore island. A few miles away on the west of the peninsula, another invading force had made a similar advance and was at Pontian Besar, some 26 miles from a causeway connecting Singapore with the mainland. Apparently the Japanese were assisted by air attacks without any serious interference from the Allies.

Out in the Pacific islands, the heavy losses in the Japanese convoy, heading toward Java, 500 miles to the south through the Macassar Strait, with Dutch and British bombers and naval units on its heels, have had no effect on the offensive in Dutch Borneo, which opened yesterday and which, if successful, would seriously threaten Java. With the interior of the island mainly jungle, the fighting centered on the west coast where Japanese are advancing toward the large trading center of Pontiansk. Other fighting was in progress on the east of the island at Balik Papan, where vast oil stores were recently destroyed by the Dutch.

In the northwest corner of the Pacific war theater, in Burma, the presence of Chinese, American, and British air force units appears to have had an effect on the Japanese, who have not reduced the 30 miles separating them from the city of Moulmein.

In Malaya:

The British admitted a Japanese penetration to within 18 miles of the Strait of Johore today in a communiqué announcing contact with the enemy about Kulai. The Japanese were driving down a wide highway paralleling the railroad to Johore Bahru.

On the west coast of the peninsula the British acknowledged that fighting had taken place in the Pontian Besar area, roughly 20 miles from the one-mile strait separating Singapore and the mainland.

A military commentator in Lon-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Warrior's Family

Associated Press

Mrs. Douglas MacArthur and Arthur MacArthur

The wife of the commander in chief of the United States forces in the Philippines and their son Arthur posed for this picture in the MacArthur home in Manila before the city's loss to the Japanese. Mrs. MacArthur and her son are at the fortress of Corregidor while General MacArthur holds the enemy at bay on Bataan Peninsula.

Massachusetts Senate Turns Down Order Designed to Restrict the Meal Tax

Democrats Join in Vote For Rejection

In a surprise move, the Massachusetts Senate today rejected a House-approved order designed to restrict levying of the 5 per cent meal tax to individual meals costing one dollar or more.

The roll call vote was 16 to 15 against adoption of the order.

The measure would have directed Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, to confer with Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, on the meal tax law, and to make interpretation and rules conforming to "the intent of the Legislature" when it originally adopted the meal tax.

Defeat of the order was effected by a coalition of Democrats and Republicans. The 10 Democrats present and voting stood solidly against the order joined by six Republicans. Those voting for the order were all Republicans.

Challenged Vote

Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham, one of the opponents of the order, challenged the right of Senators Frank D. Babcock (R) of Haverhill and David M. Brackman (R) of Boston to vote on the issue on the ground that they are receiving two State salaries at the same time.

Recently, Senator Babcock was appointed member of the State Labor Relations Board, a $6,000-a-year job, while Senator Brackman was named member of the Public Utilities Commission at a $7,000-a-year salary. Previously, they had received $2,500 for the 1941 legislative session, plus $500 for expenses in the 1942 off-year.

Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, President of the Senate, ruled that as far as he knew there is no constitutional prohibition or legislative rule barring members from sitting because they are drawing two salaries at the same time from the State.

Against Intent

Several irate legislators have asserted that the Commissioner contravened the intent of the Legislature by forcing persons paying several meal checks totaling one dollar or over to pay the meal tax even though no single check amounted to one dollar or more.

Several other broad interpretations of the law issued by the Commissioner have been sharply criticized. However, today's Senate session literally constituted a vote of confidence in the Republican Commissioner, with several legislators, principally Democrats, praising the Commissioner as an able public official, and stating that the Legislature should clarify the law rather than blame the Commissioner.

The order was originally brought into the special session to avoid the possibility of re-opening the entire issue of financing the old-age assistance liberalization, a situation which would result if a bill to amend the present law were admitted for action.

Several Republican Senators supported the order as a logical method of forcing administration of the law as the legislature originally intended.

By a Staff Photographer

At Annual Area "A" Child Welfare School

Conference of the American Legion and its Affiliated Organizations at the Hotel Statler today. Left: Miss Emma C. Puschner, Director, American Legion National Child Welfare Division, and Milt D. Campbell, National Child Welfare Chairman of the Forty and Eight and Associate Director of the National Defense Division.

Legion Child Welfare Group Opens Conference in Boston

Plans for a summer camp project to enable more city children to benefit from camp training next summer are now in the making, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall told delegates to the Area "A" Child Welfare School-Conference of the American Legion and its Affiliated Organizations at the opening of its two-day meeting this morning.

A conference to discuss the project has been set for Feb. 10, he stated, at which representatives of private and charity camps, members of the New England Council, the Council of Social Agencies, and members of both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Education will be present.

Because of war conditions, it is anticipated that more children may have to remain in cities this summer, camp enrollments will drop, and many counsellors will be off to the war. The idea of the conference, according to the Governor, is to meet these problems by encouraging private camps to reduce both their rates and length of camp period, permitting more children to attend; by urging school teachers to enlist as counsellors; by approaching the railroads for special rates, and working out a system of collaboration between the camps themselves.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, in his greeting to the conference, told of a new plan to inoculate Boston infants against whooping cough, making Boston the first city in the country to take this step. The plan will be voluntary and will be in operation in a few months, it was stated by Dr. G. Lynde Gately, Health Commissioner of the City of Boston, who will be in charge of the project.

It will apply only to infants under one year old and will be conducted in the various health units of the city.

Mothers with dependent children should not be encouraged to take defense jobs, declared Miss Emma C. Puschner, Director of the American Legion National Child Welfare Division, in an interview prior to the conference opening.

"It's a lot more important for the people of the United States to see that these children are reared properly than to have their mothers in defense work," she asserted.

Milt D. Campbell, National Child Welfare Chairman of the Forty and Eight, and also Associate Director of the National Defense Division of the Legion, boiled his argument for mothers in the home down to a question of dollars—$90,000,000, which he says is paid annually for the support of children in reform schools. Ninety per cent of this delinquency, he maintains, is due to neglect, adding that it is poor economy for the country to urge mothers into defense jobs at such a price.

The Legion Child Welfare Conference, which will continue through tomorrow, was opened by the presiding officer, Stafford A. Lindsay of Andover, Area A Child Welfare Chairman. He was assisted by Mrs. George Fowlie of Barre, Vermont, and Dr. Abbott L. Winograd of Nashua, N. H.

Richard F. Cunningham of Dorchester, Host Commander, and Mrs. Thomas Conway of Medford, President of the Auxiliary, welcomed the Legion delegates who came from all parts of the country to assist the New England welfare workers of the Legion in developing their program and adapting it to the needs of the times.

The Boston, Area A, conference, is the fourth in the series of five being held all over the country.

Speakers at the afternoon program today were L. A. William of Seattle, Wash., National Child Welfare Chairman of the Legion; Mrs. Lee W. Hutton of Excelsior, Minn., National Child Welfare Chairman of the Auxiliary; Mr. Campbell, and Mrs. Hal R. Whitehead of Tampa, Fla., National Child Welfare Representative of the Eight and Forty.

Local speakers were Cheney C. Jones, Superintendent of the New England Home for Little Wanderers; Dr. Richard M. Smith, President, American Academy of Pediatrics, and Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Penal Institutions in Massachusetts.

Strike in Raincoat Industry Delayed

Possibility of a strike in the raincoat industry in Boston, center of the industry nationally, has been delayed by the setting of a conference next Tuesday. Nearly 2,000 workers are concerned and a substantial part of the business is military.

Next week's session will be held at the State House by the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, which got into the dispute yesterday. The conference then held showed that the employers were holding out against a wage increase, while the union was insistent upon an advance.

"If the manufacturers don't grant an increase, the union will certainly strike," said Jack Halpern, Regional Director for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, today.

The old agreement between the union and the manufacturers' association expires tomorrow.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Annual President's Birthday Ball benefiting a nation-wide fund. Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, together with Mayor and Mrs. Maurice Tobin, will take part in a "Portland Fancy," one of the old-time dances that will form part of the entertainment. An old-fashioned variety show, featuring song-hits of a generation ago; a military pageant and a great waltz in which 50 costumed couples will dance have also been arranged for the evening's program. Events will get underway at 7:15 p. m. at the Boston Garden. There will be a $1.00 admission charge.

Camellia Show at Horticultural Hall. A large, colorful display of Camellias has been arranged for this exhibition and these will be augmented by displays of cut flowers and plants. Open free to the public until 9 p. m.

"The Thoughts of Thucydides," last of the Lowell Institute series on "Thucydide's History of the Great War Between Athens and Sparta." John Huston Finley, Jr., is the lecturer. At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Saturday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "French Sculpture" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Motion pictures showing methods of diamond cutting will be shown at The Children's Museum. Full size models of these diamonds will be exhibited from the stage and stories of world famous diamonds will be related. Open free to the public, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain, at 2:30 p. m.

Sing recital by Helen Fellows, soprano, accompanied by Paul Bregor. At the Gardner Museum, Fenway, Boston, at 2:45 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

French lecture entitled "Comment les Français découvrirent l'Angeterre en 18 siècle," under the auspices of L'Alliance Français, groupe de Boston-Cambridge. Prof. Vincent Guilloton will give this talk at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, at 3:30 p. m. The public is invited to attend free.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Haverhill Shoe Workers Vote For C. I. O. by 333 Margin

A "new type of peaceful revolution by ballot" turned up in yesterday's Labor Board election in the 23 shoe factories of Haverhill, Mass., labor veterans commented here today on the surprising outcome.

Though previously it had had control of labor organization in all the factories, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of the American Federation of Labor was totally ousted by vote of the workers.

The majority chose to substitute the United Shoe Workers' Union of the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations, which made the race as an outsider, without a single officer in any plant.

The balloting gave the C. I. O. union 1,952 votes to the A. F. of L. union's 1,619, a margin of 333.

Campaign in Press

Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, today sent the C. I. O. union certification as sole bargaining agency for all the shoe workers in all the Haverhill shoe factories.

So much on the outside was the C. I. O. that it resorted to the unusual tactics for a labor union of making a strong publicity campaign in the local newspapers. The C. I. O. spent a good deal of money on this method of reaching the shoe workers, and the publicity had much to do with its victory, according to labor observers.

The A. F. of L. had a closed shop contract in practically every factory, while the C. I. O. had no contract with any shoe factory, though it had some in the city with factories making shoe accessories, such as heels, etc.

A. F. of L. Hold Lost

No such turnover as this has ever occurred in the New England shoe industry, if any other industry. The A. F. of L. union is the older and stronger. Its national dues paying membership was recently reported in an inquiry as 62,000 as against the C. I. O.'s 30,000.

Yesterday's election will make quite a transfer, as the eligible voters numbered 4,299.

Outlining the C. I. O. publicity campaign which led to success, Joseph C. Goyette, C. I. O. chairman, said today at Haverhill:

"Dissatisfaction was rampant among the shoe workers. The cause of the dissatisfaction was that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was ru[illegible] as a closed corporation. No meetings or elections were held.

"An appointee of the general office of the union ruled as local officer with an iron hand and with no appeal. All agreements with companies were signed by this official without local members ever seeing them or knowing their terms.

"They were forced to pay dues to hold their jobs and received no benefits in the way of improvements."

Lower Dues Promised

On the other side, John J. Mara, National President of the A. F. of L. union, said today at his headquarters in Boston:

"All the business agents of the Haverhill union were elected by the local members. They could have meetings whenever they wanted them. But when the question of regular meetings came up, the vote was always opposed, because of past experience with small groups seceding or calling a strike in some plant.

"The real issue was that the C. I. O. promised weekly dues of 25 cents while ours were 35 cents, and they also spread a story that our dues would be increased. They will soon be paying more than 25 cents and special assessments, because we know they cannot get by on 25 cents.

"The C. I. O. union has a strike on today at the Selby Shoe Company at Portsmouth, Ohio. For the last six years the shoe workers at Haverhill have had peace. No time has been lost by strikes. We have arbitrated our differences. I think within a short space of time, the workers will realize their mistake. Of course, if they want New York methods and strikes, that is their privilege."

Arsenal Damaged by Fire

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 30 (AP)—A three-alarm fire caused major damage today to one of the new buildings at the Springfield Arsenal, home of the vital Garand automatic rifle, but the blaze was brought under control before it could spread to other structures in the reservation.

Big. Gen. Gilbert Stewart, Commandant at the Arsenal, told reporters that the present production of Garand rifles would not be hampered, as the $193,000 building was still under construction.

He added, however, that expanding operations could not be initiated in the structure for three months, rather than three weeks, as contemplated. The arsenal now employs around 8,000 men, with new employees being added weekly.

An estimate on damage to the building, which would have been a joint storage and assembly plant, awaited a survey by contractors on how newly poured concrete had withstood the blaze.

Army officials in Boston, on the basis of telephonic reports from Springfield, stated during the course of the fire that there were no immediate indications of sabotage.

The blaze started in a tarpaulin used during winter construction work, and was discovered quickly by an armory guard. One Army officer said it appeared that a blow torch might have started the fire.

The blaze spread with great rapidity because much of the new building was covered with tarpaulins and wooden staging. The building was about two-thirds completed.

New Pay Rise Proposal

Continued from Page 1

Governor had not sought. The roll call vote was 120 to 87.

In addition, the House, by a voice vote, approved another amendment giving the Chief Executive power to take over extension of inter-communication of public utilities or public service companies.

On the other hand, Representative Benjamin B. Priest (R) of Haverhill successfully offered an amendment under which the Governor may be stripped of his wartime powers by adoption of a resolution by the House and Senate.

He added that without the amendment a repeal move could be vetoed by the Governor, thus necessitating a two-thirds vote to repeal his war powers.

Today the Senate passed to be engrossed the Governor's bill to provide a prison sentence up to five years for stealing of rationed property and stealing of any property during a blackout. The legislation was then sent to the House for further action.

At the same time, the Upper Branch passed to be engrossed three others of the 15 measures Governor Saltonstall urged the Legislature to pass during the Special Session. They include a bill establishing a $1,000,000 surplus commodity stamp trust fund to allow State-wide participation by welfare recipients in the Federal Surplus Commodities system.

Station WRUL To Open Newsroom In New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

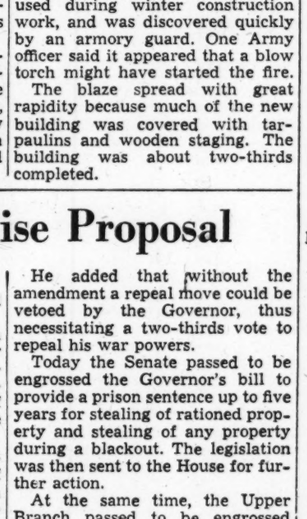
NEW YORK, Jan. 30 — The World-Wide Broadcasting Foundation, whose station WRUL at Boston has carried the shortwave battle against the Axis in programs of news and encouragement to the oppressed in a score of tongues and beamed to all parts of the globe, will expand its facilities by opening a New York news room and program department at 630 Fifth Avenue early next month.

Announcement of the expansion was made by Walter S. Lemmon, Foundation President, at a meeting of trustees and well-wishers at Rockefeller Center yesterday.

At the luncheon, Miss Anne Morgan, internationally known for her work in behalf of France since the outbreak of the first World War, gave high praise to the news programs radiocast daily over WRUL by The Christian Science Monitor, declaring that they were widely listened to and performed a highly useful service, being regarded as one of the few sources of unbiased news available to the French.

Miss Morgan, who was in Europe eight months, returning to the United States in January, 1941, said the French had learned from Americans in France that the Monitor had long enjoyed a reputation for intelligent international news coverage.

WRUL will continue to work chiefly from Boston, Mr. Lemmon said, but would now have a room available for programs originating in New York.



Destroyer's Sponsor

Miss Barbara Dean Barton, granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral John Kennedy Barton, will officiate tomorrow at the launching of the new destroyer Barton, built at the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company. It is the first launching of 1942 at the Fore River yards. The Barton was on the ways less than 8½ months, which is about half the normal peacetime period between keel laying and launching.

R. J. Keller

Brownies Pool Dues for War Fund

These Medford, Mass., Brownies—Junior Girl Scouts—pooled their week's dues, totaling $2.75, and contributed their bit toward the $7,600,000 Greater Boston United War Fund. Shown in front, little Barbara Anne Young, official spokesman for the group, presents the accumulated dues to Chairman Benjamin B. Osthues, Superintendent of the Medford Post Office. Looking on, left to right, are: Ellen Littlefield, Helen Seaburg, Mary Wren, Alice Hodge, and Sylvia Barr.

Marine Corps Veterans to Act As Guards at Naval Shore Bases

War Activities in New England

More Jobs for Leathernecks — World War veterans of the United States Marine Corps classed as overage or unfit for action can serve as guards at naval shore bases in a new unit of the Corps, Maj. Harry W. Bacon, officer in charge of the recruiting district of Boston, said today. The new division is known as the Limited Service Marine Corps Reserves. Members of this force will serve within the Continental limit of the United States, relieving Marines for combat duty. Enlistment is open to all former Marines and other enlisted men more than 30 and under 50 years of age. Applicants for this service will be reappointed to their highest former enlisted rank not above sergeant nor lower than private first class. Men enlisting in this class will be permitted to select their place of duty in so far as practicable.

Sabotage Charges Dismissed — United States Commissioner Edward Donovan today dismissed Federal complaints of sabotage against William Patrick Collins, of Charlestown, Mass., recently confined to a hospital as a mental delinquent. Dismissal of the complaint which charged the defendant with tampering with supplies and sheet metal at the Boston Navy Yard, where he was employed, was requested by Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney.

Relief for R. I. State Guard—By direction of Gov. J. Howard McGrath, the Rhode Island State Guard will be withdrawn at 6 p. m. tomorrow from duty guarding reservoirs and other vital properties owned by towns and cities, and constables appointed by the local communities will take over. Yesterday the General Assembly passed a measure requiring towns and cities to provide their own protection so that the State Guardsmen, many of whom have been undergoing economic hardship at $1.50 a day for duty, could be relieved. Under the new system, the State will bear three-quarters of the cost, with the rest borne locally

Another Sponsor Named—Navy Secretary Frank Knox has named Miss Priscilla Alden Dudley, daughter of Capt. Sidney E. Dudley, to sponsor the submarine USS Runner, to be launched at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, June 8. Captain Dudley is production officer at the yard.

To Aid Nursing Shortage—Schools to train licensed attendants and thus relieve the shortage of nurses will be set up in hospitals throughout Massachusetts, Frederick Ayer, Chairman of the State Approving Authority for Nurses and Attendants, announced.

Mr. Ayer's announcement came as he dispatched an urgent appeal to hospitals to set up training courses for attendants under a new State law passed last August. The law provides for official registering of licensed attendants and empowers State authorities to lay down proper requirements and provide suitable training, to help meet the war emergency.

Connecticut Blackout Test — At New Britain, Conn., last night the State's first blackout of one of its cities was viewed as highly successful by defense officials and State Police.

Lights went out at 8:35 and the city remained black until 9 p. m. when officials announced that there had been what they described as 40 "incidents," 20 of them covered by emergency equipment including the fire department. All incidents were staged as part of the test. Flares, simulating bombs, illuminated numerous places that were known only to the police and defense authorities beforehand. One hundred officials from other cities and towns observed the blackout at the report center.

Tomorrow Night Limit For Auto Use Stamps

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Treasury and Post Office Departments today reminded automobile owners that tomorrow night is the legal deadline for buying automobile use stamps.

Post Office officials in joining the reminder asked correction of an erroneous report originating in some post offices that the deadline was Feb. 28. They pointed out that the law places the tax in effect Feb. 1 and cannot be extended.

Fund Campaign At $4,212,163, Report Shows

The Greater Boston United War Fund campaign topped the $4,000,000 mark today, with a total of $4,212,163 reported to an overflow crowd of 800 volunteer workers who attended the third "Dutch Treat" report luncheon of the Fund at the Boston City Club this noon.

Today's luncheon was in honor of the American Red Cross, and Richard F. Allen, Vice-Chairman in charge of Insular and Foreign Operations of the American Red Cross was the principal speaker. At the present time, Mr. Allen is directing the relief of war victims in the insular possessions of the United States as well as the Red Cross program for the relief of foreign populations.

As delegate of the American Red Cross, Mr. Allen supervised relief work during and after the fall of France. And, while in Europe, he was also in charge of American Red Cross relief in other European nations. Last November, he made a survey of Red Cross work in Iceland. He is also familiar with the problems of the Central and South American nations, and co-operation with the Red Cross societies of the Western Hemisphere is under his direction.

Mischa Auer, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film star, and his wife, were special luncheon guests today, coming from New York especially for the occasion. Music was furnished by the Boston Musicians Protective Association through W. Edward Boyle and President George Gibbs. Charles A. Coyle of the Chamber of Commerce was in charge of arrangements.

Earlier today, the Greater Boston United War Fund received a contribution from the Immigrant Mutual Aid Society, an organization composed of refugees from Austria and other conquered countries. This club has been meeting regularly at the International Institute, a Community Fund agency. Each member helps the others to find jobs, places to live, and to learn more about American customs.

Last week, the club members saw a War Fund movie and heard about the work of the agencies that will benefit from the Fund. A collection was taken. Although most of the members have lost all their possessions, the total was $30.16—a demonstration that these people understood and were willing to carry the responsibilities that go with privileges in America.

United War Fund Adds More Cash Gifts of $100 or More

The Greater Boston United War Fund today acknowledged these contributions of $100 or more from individuals and organizations:

By Individuals

$12,500—Anonymous.
$10,000—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Treat Paine, 2nd.
$2,500—Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Cable.
$1,849—The Christian Science Committee, First Report.
$1,500—Mrs. Reginald Gray.
$1,500—Anonymous; The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Mass.; Sinclair Weeks.
$1,000—Daniel R. Beggs; Mrs. Leroy S. Brown; Mayor John H. Corcoran; John H. and Paul R. Corcoran; Mr. and Mrs. Carl T. Keller; "In memory of Herbert Lyman"; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Maddison; Frank R. Shepard.
$750—Mr. and Mrs. William L. Thompson.
$700—Mr. and Mrs. David H. Dane; Ira M. Hamilburg.
$600—Dr. and Mrs. George L. Bartol; Dr. and Mrs. Lincoln Davis.
$575—Benjamin H. Swig.
$500—Richards M. Bradley; Mrs. Frank Burgess; Mr. Benjamin W. Estabrook; Edward Haskell; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Nason; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rheault; Adrian B. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Tenney; Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Bruce Wetmore.
$467—Mr. and Mrs. John F. Perkins.
$450—Mrs. Anna S. Beebe.
$400—Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Foster; Mr. and Mrs. Damon E. Hall; Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell M. Previzer.
$300—Mr. and Mrs. Dudley M. Baker; Mr. and Mrs. Morris Carter; Mr. and Mrs. George Edward French; Mr. and Mrs. Peter M. Leavitt; Gardner C. Porter; Mrs. Frances K. Wallburg; Mr. and Mrs. J. Linzee Weld.
$280—John P. Marston.
$250—Mrs. Clifford Brigham; Mr. and Mrs. Markham W. Stackpole.
$244—Mrs. David Podren and Family.
$240—Mr. and Mrs. Harry R. Saftel.
$220—Miss Elizabeth B. Dryden.
$205—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rosenthal.
$200—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brooks; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick I. Carpenter; Mrs. Edward D. Churchill; Mrs. Marshall Dwinnell; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Hovey; Mr. and Mrs. John P. Ilsley; Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Johnson; Edward H. R. Revere; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stevens; Mrs. Robert H. Storer.
$175—Mr. and Mrs. William Lambert Barnard; Miss Lucy Walker; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Winn.
$170—Miss Ethel Howland.
$165—Judge John Duff.
$153—Mr. and Mrs. Ethelbert V. Grabill.
$150—Mrs. Christian E. Born; John G. Brackett; G. Glover Crocker; Dr. and Mrs. Bronson Crothers; Harry Engelman; Dr. and Mrs. Henry M. Field; Mr. and Mrs. Pierce L. Fish; Mrs. W. Arnold Hosmer.
$125—Morris Bernstein; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Dutch; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. E. Hopper; Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Hough; Mrs. Lawrence M. Keeler; Moses Leibman; Harold F. Mason; Milton Women's Club; Mrs. Laurence W. Morgan; Mrs. William A. Parks; Miss Annie M. Pickering; Mrs. Arthur Wallace Rice; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Stone; Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Ullman; Miss Evelyn Walker; Louis D. Zlman.
$120—Miss Sybil B. Aldrich; Miss M. M. Pickering.
$110—Miss Blanche E. Eaton.
$100—Mary P. Abbe; Mrs. Edward H. Atherton; Three Misses Balleys; Raoul H. Beaudreau; Mr. and Mrs. A. Emerson Benson; Joseph W. Brinton; J. Dwyer Buckley; Communist Party of Massachusetts; Miss Margaret M. Curran; Mrs. Maurice J. Curran; Ernest W. Davis; Mrs. Frank S. Deland; Dr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Dennett; Mr. and Mrs. Kendall D. Doble; Mrs. Benjamin H. Dorr; Miss Mary Alice Fitch; Mrs. Carl J. Gilbert; William J. Gilooly; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Gleason, Jr.; Laurence W. Guild; Mrs. Philip Hale; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hanscom; Mr. and Mrs. George Heintz; Mr. and Mrs. H. Wadsworth Hight; Mrs. Henry Jenkins; Mrs. Edward C. Johnson; Howard D. Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. Stillman P. Kelley, 2nd; Wallace M. Kemp; Mrs. Tarrant F. King; Elizabeth Lasell; Robert W. Lennox; Miss Bertha R. Lewis; Ernest G. Lewis; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lillie; Mrs. John W. Linnell; Anna J. Lombard; Joseph W. Lund; Miss Lizzie N. Mason; Miss Jane R. McCrady; Melrose Women's Republican Club.
$100—Claude A. Milberry; Hannah Myrick; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Neagle; Elbridge K. Newhall; Phillip Nichols; Frank A. Noyes; Mrs. J. Harvey Page; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Parker; Charles H. Parker; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Parker; William S. Revere; Mrs. John P. Reynolds; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Rich; P. L. W. Richardson; Mr. and Mrs. Morris Rudnick; Mrs. George C. Russell; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Russell; Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan A. Sargent; Dr. and Mrs. David D. Scannell; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Sears; Mrs. Ida D. Spear; Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Tappan; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Thorndike; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Tisdale; Walter J. Vaughn; Frank H. Wright; Dave Yaffe.

By Companies and Employees

$2,169—Western Electric Company and employees.
$1,800—C. W. Whittier & Bro.
$1,150—Chrysler Motor Parts Corporation.
$1,125—Plymouth Rubber Company, Inc.
$750—Boston Wharf Company.
$550—Mass. Housing Association, Inc.
$545—C. E. Fay Company employees.
$500—C. E. Fay Company.
$400—International Harvester Company.
$350—Isenberg Bros., Inc.; John C. Kiley.
$300—Boston Supply Co.; Dover Shoe Mfg. Co.
$275—Mutual Paper Co.
$250—Gauley Coal Land Co.; The Henley-Kimball Company; Keweenaw Land Association, Ltd.
$240—Shactman & Swig.
$200—Chelsea Clock Company; Dodge Chemical Company; Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc.; Niles Management, Inc.
$150—Hunneman & Company.
$148—Electric Storage Battery Company and employees.
$140—Bromfield Building Trust.
$100—Adams Real Estate Trust; Adams Securities Company; Atlas Coin Machine Co.; Beverly Shoe Co.; Boston Metropolitan Buildings, Inc.; Business Real Estate Trust; Cable Raincoat Co.; Ralph G. Carpenter; Clinton Market Co.; Debby-Lou; L. B. Evans Son Company; Homesites Realty Co.; Hub Vending Machine Co.; Harry B. Liggett Co.
$100—John F. Murphy; Murray Shoe Co.; Nautical Amusement Co.; Northeastern Radio, Inc.; D. Novinsky & Sons; Omaha Packing Co.; A. H. Realty Co.; Rowe Contracting Company; Suburban Coat, Apron and Towel Supply Co.; Washington-Essex Real Estate Trust; Winter Street Building Trust.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | WARMER | RAIN | COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Rising temperatures tonight; occasional light snow beginning late tonight; gentle winds.

Maine: Continued cold northeast, not quite so cold west and south portions tonight.

Vermont: Occasional light snow, rising temperatures tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire: Rising temperatures tonight, occasional light snow beginning late tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Albany	17	1	Kansas City	58	37
Bangor		-3	Mpls.-St. Paul	37	32
Boston	28	10	Nantucket	25	19
Buffalo	34	14	New Haven	36	6
Burlington	7	-8	New Orleans	67	54
Chicago	37	33	New York	27	14
Cincinnati	39	25	Philadelphia	32	16
Concord, N. H.	24	20	Portland, Me.	26	6
Hartford	39	9	St. Louis	47	42
Hatteras	44	35	Washington	37	25
Jacksonville	60	36			

A—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.
B—Minimum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:17 p. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Saturday, 10:27 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:24 p. m.

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UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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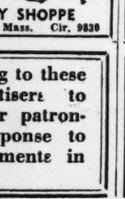
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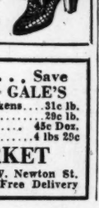

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Real Estate Trend Pauses as War Makes Auto Travel to Suburbs Uncertain

Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign of 1942, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 160 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 209 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills.
Torrance Parker, Chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so, are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Meeting the Challenge

The position in which our country finds itself today represents a stern challenge to all the people of every American community.

Our men in uniform are meeting their part of that challenge.

Our productive resources are being placed without stint at the disposal of the nation.

But our responsibilities do not end there. All the sacrifice of our men in uniform, all the war production of our manufacturing plants, could be in vain if we should allow misery, despair and disunity to undermine our communities. Morale, here at home, is all-important. The lesson of France is written plain on the pages of history.

That is not all. We must also do everything in our power to back up the organizations giving vital service to our service men. That, too, is a responsibility we dare not fail to meet.

Why the United War Fund?

The Greater Boston United War Fund was called into being, four days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, to enable us to meet these grave responsibilities in a single campaign.

It is a united appeal for the funds needed to:

Maintain in war-time the regular human-service agencies of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

Meet Greater Boston's quota for the American Red Cross in its great errand of mercy with our fighting forces and in disaster areas, its work in the training camps, its civilian-preparation work on the home front.

Support the United Service Organizations in their morale-building activities for the benefit of soldiers and sailors far from home.

Help our local Soldiers and Sailors Committee in its task of providing friendly welcome and guidance as well as wholesome entertainment opportunities for the thousands of men in uniform who visit our city.

The amount needed to fill our minimum responsibility to these organizations is in itself a challenge to the generosity and community spirit of the people who live and work in Greater Boston: $7,600,000.

Charles Francis Adams is President of the Greater Boston United War Fund and Maynard Hutchinson is General Chairman of its 1942 Campaign.

There is no doubt that Greater Boston can meet this war-time challenge. It is our belief that Greater Boston will meet this challenge, even though it means that many of us must give two and three and four times as much as ever before.

Thoughtful Giving

It calls for Thoughtful Giving, for giving from the heart; yes, even for sacrificial giving.

In this connection, the Campaign management particularly wishes to call attention to the budgeting plan, under which givers may make their subscriptions payable quarterly or monthly so as to spread them over the entire year. Under this arrangement, they may more easily discharge what they feel to be their full financial obligation to our own community and to America.

All United War Fund pledge cards have space for making budgeted subscriptions.

The urgency of these times demands such a unity as we have not been called upon to display since our country came into being. It calls for deep thought as to what we, as individuals, can do—and what we MUST do. Only our best is real patriotism.

For the preservation of our way of life and our free institutions—religious and secular—the success of the United War Fund Campaign is essential.

Maine State Police Hours Shortened

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 30 (AP)—A shorter week for Maine's 70 State Police officers has been ordered by Chief Henry P. Weaver who said he did not consider it "fair" for his men to continue any longer a seven-day week highway patrol program.

Mr. Weaver decreed that each officer shall have one day off in seven, adding that such a move meant taking "10 per cent of our men from the highways."

He said many of his officers had made two complete tours of the State the past several months, instructing municipal enforcement officers in civilian defense activities and "working 12 to 14 hours a day."

Horace W. Davis

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 30 (AP)—Horace W. Davis, who passed on Jan. 28 in Nassau, Bahamas, was President of the Eaton Paper Corporation and former Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania. A native of Sharon, Pa., he served as Deputy Attorney General from 1915 through 1917 when he retired to become Vice-President of the Finance and Trading Corporation of New York. He served from 1922 to 1932 as President of the Ansco Company, and was instrumental in the formation of Agfa-Ansco Corporation of Binghamton, N. Y. He came to Pittsfield in 1933 to reorganize the Eaton Crane & Pike Co., becoming Vice-President and Chairman of the new Eaton Paper Corporation. He was a trustee of Washington and Jefferson College.

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Charles R. Wilder

Charles R. Wilder, who passed on yesteday in a Boston hotel, was an insurance executive of Bronxville, N. Y., and since 1924 Vice-President of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. A railroad traveling freight agent in his early career, Mr. Wilder was born at Swanton, Vt., attended Burlington public schools, and was graduated from the University of Vermont there. At the time of his passing, he was Vice-President and director of the Greater New York Safety Council.

Spring's Dresses

An early crop of spring dresses is offered now by fashion shops advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Good for flagging winter wardrobes.

Rising Trend Seen in Prices In Food Marts

Weekly Food Shopping Report

While most of the items that go into the piece de resistance of the week-end menus continue to sell at unchanged retail prices, there is a noticeable trend toward higher levels in the market places of Metropolitan Boston today.

In beef, for instance, most of the chain store systems quote the same price as a week ago, but some independent stores are asking two cents more this week-end for certain cuts. Chuck roast, a case in point, which was quoted at 33 cents in some shops last week, today is 35 cents in the same stores. Chain stores offered chuck last week at 31 cents and offer the same price this week. On the other hand, some cut-price stores offer chuck as low as 27 cents.

Turkey is another instance of the upward price trend. Last week a range of price was 39 to 42 cents, and this week the same sources quoted 39 to 45 cents. Some of this rise is seasonal, to be sure, but that is small consolation to housewives whose purchases are limited by budgets.

Pork Is Low

Pork is once again looked upon as the lowest-priced meat for the week end. Loins for roasting are 22 cents in chain stores, and range up to 25 cents in independent shops, though some cut price stores offer them as low as 19 cents, and one merchant shaved the price to 17 cents for a "Friday only" special.

Cooked hams that have been 37 cents a pound for whole or half hams in the chains are down to 35 cents today, in the same stores. On the other hand, sliced bacon that has been 29 cents in these shops today is marked 31 cents.

Legs of lamb for roasting that sold last week at 27 cents in chain stores are the same price today, but some cut price stores offer them at 25 cents, and some independent shops ask 31 cents.

Prices of fresh fish were again higher this week-end as the tie-up of Boston fishing trawlers continued to curtail normal receipts. Several factors tend to cut down supply, including the idleness of about 40 trawlers and many draggers; war-time port regulations that prevent many of the vessels entering the Harbor during certain hours, which interferes with normal schedules of the smaller boats, and winter storms and cold, that restrict fishing operations.

Fish Higher

In the downtown fish stores, haddock is 2 cents a pound higher this week-end than last, with the top grade of freshly caught haddock marked 22 cents a pound in some stores. Cod remains at 18 cents for the best, but prices of flat fish including sole and flounders are inclined upward, with butterfish at 25 cents a pound being 3 cents higher than a week ago.

Haddock fillets are as high as 50 cents a pound in some stores, fillet of sole 55 cents, Eastern halibut 65 cents a pound, chilled mackerel 15 and 22 cents, chilled salmon 40 and chilled swordfish 60 cents.

Chain stores offer lower prices than these, however. Haddock fillets, for instance, are offered at 23 cents a pound, but they are made from haddock scrod, or small sized haddock. Smelts are ranged from 10 to 15 cents, mackerel 8 cents, flounders 14 cents, and flounder fillets 23 cents.

Vegetables and Fruits

Vegetables and fruits show little change in price as compared with last week. Honeydew melons from Chile are around 60 cents each. Florida summer squash are found in some sections of the Faneuil Hall Market where they are priced at 18 cents a pound. Strawberries from Florida are 25 cents a pint basket and some of the chains have some at less than that figure.

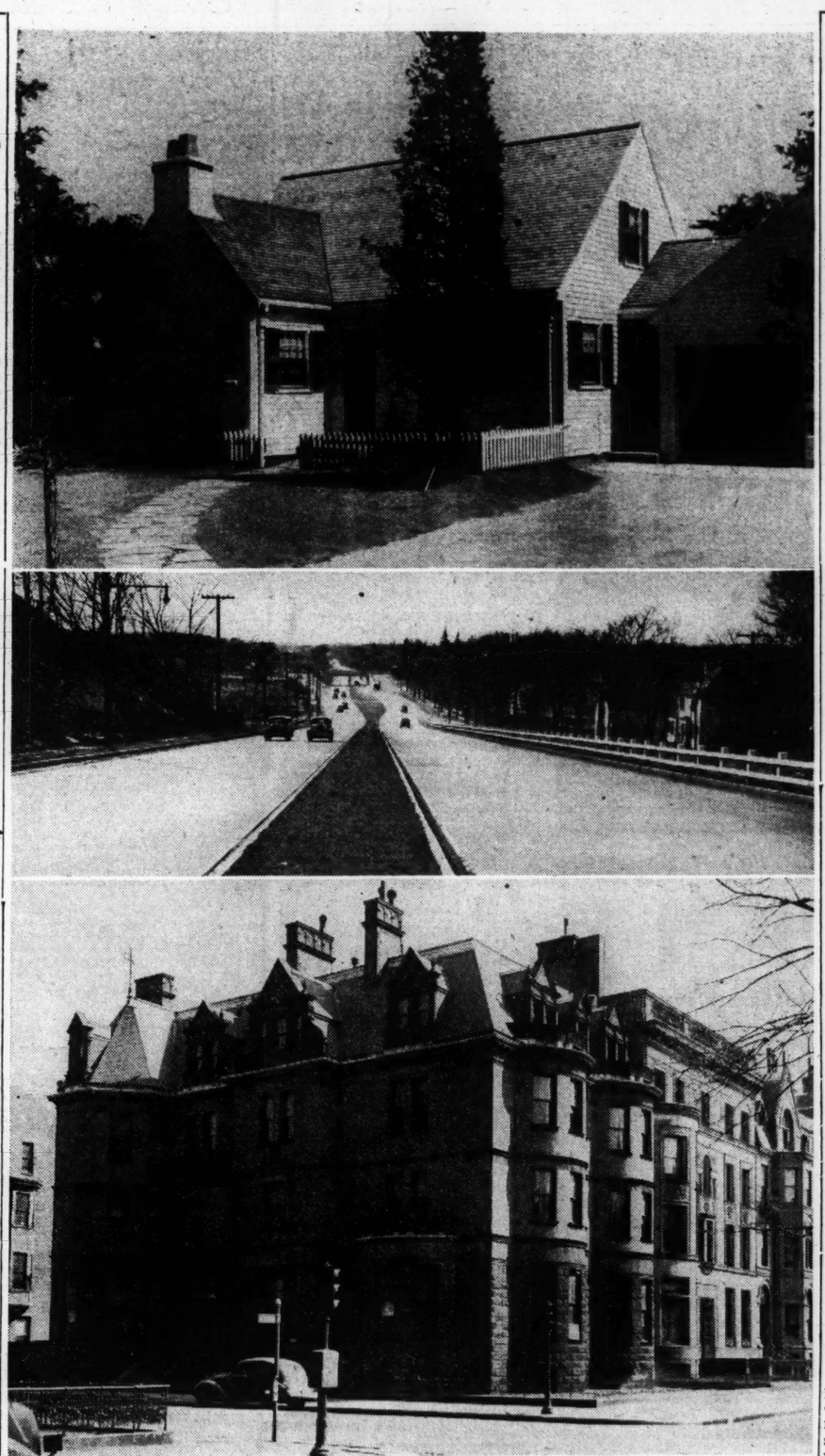
Texas broccoli is offered in some stores today as low as 10 cents a pound; Texas spinach 5 cents a pound; California iceburg lettuce 7 cents a head; beets 7 cents a bunch; Prince Edward Island turnips 10 cents for four pounds; cauliflower 19 cents and up a head; Hubbard squash 10 cents for four pounds, and old crop potatoes as high as 45 cents a peck.

Joe Toye

Joe Toye, Boston Traveler editorial writer, who passed on last night at his home in Jamaica Plain, was a reporter, radio commentator, pioneer in the development of aviation, and a lecturer, as well as editor.

The Boston newspaperman, former foreign correspondent, was one of the first journalists to enter the tomb of King Tut (Tut-ankh Amen) at Thebes in 1924. He wrote impressions of the Irish Free State in its early years; was correspondent from France, Quebec, and Panama. His newspaper interests included politics, traffic, stock swindles, opera, and sports. He covered Chinatown, and Eucharistic Congresses, court trials and submarine tests, copper mining and dog races. He enjoyed writing about people, often humorously, and once essayed poetry.

A native of Cambridge, Mr. Toye was educated at the Boston Latin School and began his newspaper career as publisher of a weekly paper in Dorchester. He worked for the Boston Journal, the American, the Post, and the Herald before joining the Traveler staff in 1922. He began writing editorials in 1929 and gained a wide reputation for terseness of style.



By a Staff Photographer

1942 Trend in Real Estate—Country Back to Cities

Highway links between intown office and suburban home become less alluring to would-be home buyers and renting families what with prospects of not being able to use automobiles "for the duration." Such choice homes as the one pictured (top) in Wellesley are growing less accessible, and the intown dwelling (bottom) on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, is typical of city locations becoming more and more popular. (Middle) The Worcester Turnpike in Newton, connecting highway link between Boston and its suburbs to the west and south, which may soon be the scene of fewer and fewer private motorcars but more bus travel.

Walk-to-Work Locations in Hub Grow Popular

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

The vexing problem of decentralization which has been pulling populations and industries out of cities into the suburbs over a period of 10 years is taking a wartime recess.

Families looking for places to rent (and most families these days are seeking rentals rather than buying homes) are thinking of pointedly as ever in terms of transportation and accessibility to intown offices. And with automobile use growing, perhaps, more and more uncertain "for the duration" highways such as the Worcester, Concord, and Newburyport turnpikes are less and less alluring to home seekers.

They are settling in greater numbers in Boston's Back Bay, Fenway, and Beacon Hill districts where the wage earner can walk to work if it comes to that.

Prior to the tire shortage and the ban on new car sales, William B. Baker, Boston realty broker, told this columnist: "The automobile is responsible for the decline in metropolitan real estate values. In drawing people and industry away from the central areas, the automobile is as responsible as anything else for the increase in city taxes."

He pointed to Boston's excessive property assessments, as compared with market values, as indicative of what the motorcar has done to the city's tax structure. When taxpayers move out of the city, he said, those who remain must make up the tax loss to keep the city solvent.

In a burst of feeling, Mr. Baker emphasized that "something must be done about this."

Well . . . something has been done, but not what the realty experts anticipated. Two months of war have already done a lot of things to the national economy, not the least of which has been the rest given to the cities from decentralization.

Thus Mr. Baker was a bit hasty when he said the tendency of people to get away from the cities "cannot be stopped." His idea was to develop some formula that would cushion the shocks of decentralization to allow the urban districts to fall in naturally with this inevitable trend resulting from automobile use.

While the war has temporarily halted decentralization and in some instances reversed it . . . now is the time, the realtors say, to develop a plan for the postwar salvation of city tax structures. This plan is already in the making as the return of families to the city invites the expenditure of capital to make city living more attractive with the remodeling and modernization of old residential neighborhoods.

Residential rentals in some of Boston's oldest sections have not been as active since decentralization began to take its toll 15 years ago. Another reason for the "back to town" movement is found in the huge stockpile of housing that exists within city boundaries ready for modernization.

Thus the war is already improving the character of intown neighborhoods which have long been headed in the direction of tomorrow's slums.

Realty authorities are cautious about predicting the future expansion of this movement back to town which promises at least a temporary lull in the annual shrinkage of property values and realty tax revenues. Conditions may become more stabilized after automobile and other defense plants are fully converted to war production and the nation's man power has become adjusted to expanding industry.

It is too early yet for realtors to foretell the full effect of the growing scarcity of automobiles upon a civilization accustomed to riding on rubber. But one thing is certain. The businessman who pays rent will not give up his intown apartment to stand on a suburban corner awaiting a bus every morning. And his suburban cousin may give up his corner stand for an apartment in the city, especially if the war maintains its long-winded outlook.

Criss-Cross Realty Trends

C. T. S. Keep, President of Previews, Inc., national real estate clearing house, today said that there would be considearble conflict of trends in 1942 regarding country and suburban real estate.

"Certain fears," he said, "have crept into the public consciousness, based on wartime conditions. A major factor is the threat of continuing increases in the income tax rate, causing a natural reluctance to undertake capital expenditures and the cost of developing and maintaining a home suitable for a family.

"On top of this, we have the departure of a great many young men for service in the armed forces, causing a natural tendency for families to double up in their living quarters or at least to need less rather than more living space.

"There is no doubt that because of the war certain sections on the seaboard are today regarded with less favor to the benefit of country and suburban sections back from the sea. Travel restrictions have created a new concern which no one can yet accurately gauge. Whether the tire shortage, the stoppage of new car production, and the possible scarcity of other parts such as batteries, will actually cause such inconvenience as to render relatively unpopular those suburban and country areas situated at a distance from rail transportation remains to be seen.

"In any event, these new factors must be considered in any forecast for 1942. On the other hand, we have a well established and growing public desire for home life as opposed to the more strenuous and expensive life in the larger cities, with a return to more fundamental and simple conceptions. The ownership of a farm or a relatively isolated country property has become a symbol of simplicity and happiness for so many people that an actual shortage of offerings impends in many of the most popular areas within 150 miles of New York City."

Marlboro Man on Hawkins

MARLBORO, Mass., Jan. 30 (AP)—James P. McEnelly, of this city, was aboard the torpedoed Canadian National liner Lady Hawkins, his family has been notified by McGrath, Purdy and Henderson, contractors, of Hartford, Conn. His name was not among those of the 71 survivors landed at Puerto Rico.

Providence Radio Amateurs Enrolled in Police Force

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 30—Providence enrolled its amateur radio operators this week as full-fledged, but unpaid, members of the Police Department and thus became the first city in the country to acquire the services of the amateur operators and the facilities of their apparatus for use in an emergency.

Federal regulations promulgated by the Federal Communications Commission had prohibited the amateurs from using their short-wave transmitters. By enrolling the operators as members of the police force, however, the city released the operators from the ban and at the same time obtained the use of the short-wave radio facilities which will provide a city-wide network of radio communication.

Tests will begin next week on the emergency network mapped out by the radio amateurs. Eight permanent radio stations will be in operation in various parts of the city, with a ninth station, already installed, at the city's air-raid report center.

In addition, each district station will have a "walkie-talkie" transmitter-receiver unit. These will be light-weight units to be carried on the backs of operators to scenes of trouble where emergency communications might become necessary.

Transfer of Equipment

All the radio equipment to be used in the emergency setup is now owned by the amateur operators. It will be purchased by the city, however, and sold back again to the operators when the war is over. This procedure was made necessary because Federal regulations require that all radio equipment used by city police forces be owned by the city and manned by members of the police force.

Each of the 50 radio amateurs sworn in this week as members of the Police Department received a special badge and credentials. Until an emergency is called, they will serve only in their spare time.

William A. Needham, City Solicitor, ruled on the legality of the plan and decided there was ample authority for enrolling the amateurs as members of the police force. He praised the radio men for offering to help and predicted that cities all over the country would copy the Providence program.

Meanwhile, support for the program has come in from many sources. A 125-foot steel mast has been offered for experimental purposes and a radio dealer and a machine shop owner have offered the free use of their shops to the new radio-operator policemen.

Fish Boom

Rhode Island fishermen are pleased by the skyrocketing prices of fish, now twice as high as normal for some varieties, but at the same time they are worried by wartime restrictions placed on their operations.

Principal restriction is the Coast Guard ruling that all fishing boats must be tied up at dock at sunset. This has limited their operating radius. Additional restrictions around Newport harbor also have handicapped the fishermen's routine and imposed delays in the time required to reach the fishing grounds and return. A Newport fish wholesaler reported this week he had to pay a fisherman a bonus of $100 because the fisherman had to count on delays.

Children Tagged

More than 4,000 children in Newport have been tagged and registered by the civilian defense committee charged with working out details of the city's evacuation program. In case of an emergency, after evacuation had been ordered by the Governor, the children would be moved from the city to communities in inland parts of the State. Similar tagging of children in other areas considered vulnerable is scheduled to be carried out later.

The State's plans for evacuations are being directed by Capt. C. C. Soule, a retired naval officer. The first part of his program is to tag children in the vulnerable areas. The second is to arrange for emergency transportation. The third is to find foster homes for the children in safe areas.

Each child registered wears a metal tag bearing a number. The child's number, name, parents' names and other pertinent data are kept on file at the evacuation center.

Blackouts

Test blackouts were held this week in Coventry and Wickford and two other Rhode Island communities, Warwick and Warren, are planning to have their tests next week.

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J. G. Kaufman Company
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Open Wednesday Evenings until 9 P. M.

PENNIES SAVED...

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Never before in the history of our country has such a great responsibility been placed upon its citizens. It requires all-out cooperation. We have to pay for a huge war bill. Every penny we save for Defense Taxes and every dollar we invest in Bonds will help build the materials necessary to preserve our Freedom.

The wise American will more carefully budget his earnings, spend wisely, thus make every penny give him the utmost value. He will act now to help take care of future taxes, too.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Bay State Parent-Teacher Parley Is Feb. 5

The midwinter conference of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association is to be held at the Hotel Kenmore, Boston, next Thursday, and will include a discussion on "Needs of Children Growing Up in the World Today," led by Miss Marenda Prentis. Mrs. Burtis E. Dresser, of Springfield, is President of the Association.

Luncheon is at 12:30, and reservations should be made through the State PTA office at 80 Boylston Street, Boston. Registration will be at 9:30 a. m. with the opening session at 10:15.

Tuesday, Feb. 17, will mark the forty-fifth anniversary of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and the State Association is urging all local parent-teacher groups to participate with Founders Day exercises and observances. In her message in the February issue of the Parent-Teacher Bulletin, Mrs. Dresser refers to the founding of the Association and says, "The purpose today, as then, is parent education. Although we are in a state of war," she asserts, "this does not release the average citizen from home responsibilities — but instead, adds further responsibilities."

She adds, "If while we are at war, we completely neglect our problems at home, when peace finally comes we shall no longer be able to pick up the threads intelligently and go on working for better conditions."

The defense work being done already by parent-teacher associations in Massachusetts includes support of the Red Cross, the sale of Defense Stamps and Bonds, sewing for the armed forces and for war relief, lessons in home defense, classes in nutrition, and, in the case of the Brackett PTA of Arlington, the purchase of three $100 Defense Bonds.

One group supplied the local school with free chocolate bars for the use of teachers and children in the event of an air raid.

The Franklin PTA of Newton has made 100 garments and 30 sweaters for children in Hawaii and Iceland.

The State association maintains a weekly radio program, "Bringing Up Parents," on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock over Station WMEX (1510 on the radio dial), and the National Congress broadcasts on Saturdays from 3:15 to 3:30 p. m. over the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company (WNAC locally) a program called "On the Home Front." The subject of this broadcast for Feb. 7 is "What Shall We Do About Clothes?"

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Burtis E. Dresser

Springfield, Mass., woman who is President of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association. She will preside at the sessions of the Midwinter Conference at the Hotel Kenmore, Boston, next Thursday.

British War Relief Society Issues Plea for More Clothing

"There would in any case have been at this time a painful shortage of wearing apparel in Great Britain even though there had never been a single air raid during the war," says the British War Relief Society of Boston, making renewed appeal for aid in its work of collecting warm clothing to be sent to the British Isles.

An "at home" in the Used Clothing Department 27 Commonwealth Avenue, on Monday from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. is being held to enable visitors to see the kind of work being done there and the type of clothing most urgently needed.

The society adds that "the thousands of tons of clothing for men, women, and children which were destroyed during the bombings must be added to the very substantial shortage that normally has developed as a result of the dislocation of British industry."

Sweaters and warm underwear are particularly needed, as are all kinds of woolen garments. The "at home" on Monday opens an intensive drive by the Boston Committee. There will be no "candlelight or flowers" at this function, it is announced, but light refreshments will be served in the cold basement from which so many cases of clothing have already been sent to the homeless in Britain.

Mrs. Stuart C. Rand and Mrs. John C. Foster are in charge. Although they will welcome all visitors, whether or not they bring gifts, they are asking Bostonians to look in their closets and bring with them any warm, serviceable garments they are no longer wearing. Assisting Mrs. Rand and Mrs. Foster on Monday will be Mrs. Sedgwick Marquand, Mrs. George Cabot, Mrs. J. A. Lowell Blake, Mrs. Harry Pollock, Mrs. Samuel Felton, and Mrs. Oliver Nicholls.

The clothing is always put into good condition before shipping. Among those who have volunteered to do this work are Mrs. Charles Meyers, Miss Margaret Boag, Mrs. M. E. Beers, Mrs. Edwin Tucker, Mrs. Thomas MacAnespie, Mrs. Stanley Smith, Mrs. Annie Burke, Miss Lillian Tripp, Miss H. D. Brockhause, Miss A. J. Hilton, and Mrs. George Felton.

Typical 'Joneses' Rewarded

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30 (AP)—An "average American family" named Jones from the rolling farmlands of Connecticut has been singled out as "typical of countless families in the United States who are doing their magnificent bit in their daily living and in their communities for freedom and defense."

To the family of Philip Jones, Shelton, Conn., recently went a $1,000 check, accompanying the third National Gimbel Award. It was presented by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, herself one of the two other recipients of the citation. Amelia Earhart was the other.

Mr. Jones, a farm bureau director, his wife and four children—one of them in the uniform of the Army—were present at the ceremonies.

The Gimbel Philadelphia Award of the same amount went to Mrs. William J. Clothier, prominent socialite sportswoman, founder in 1913 of the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania and the only woman member of the State Defense Council.

Mrs. Roosevelt characterized the Jones' "the perfect choice," and disclosed that she herself had proposed to Ellis A. Gimbel of the department store clan that a family instead of an individual be selected to symbolize the nation's war effort.

N. H. Women Told Of Thought Freed Abroad by WRUL

The President's Conference of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Concord, N. H., today, had as its chief speaker David C. Crockett, Executive Secretary of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation which operates radio station WRUL.

On the invitation of Mrs. Earle D. Scoverus, President of the Federation, Mr. Crockett told of the work being done by Station WRUL and how its radiocasts are now reaching China, the Philippines, and all the European countries.

Station WRUL, famous throughout Europe as the "Boston Station," has been the recipient of savage attacks by Hitler and his associates because of its influence upon the conquered peoples of Europe through its broadcasts of truthful news in 22 languages.

Mr. Crockett related interesting stories of letters received from people in the enslaved areas, and told of future plans for Station WRUL.

Newton Woman's Song to Go on Air

A local woman, Mrs. Alice McGann Garland of Newton Center, will hear a patriotic song, for which she wrote the words and Heinrich Gebhard the music, performed for the first time Monday at 4 p. m., when Andy Jacobson and his orchestra play it on radio station WAAB of the Colonial Network.

Based on Sir Walter Scott's lines "This is My Own, My Native Land," in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," the poem was written by Mrs. Garland shortly after the incident of Pearl Harbor. Mr. Gebhard is a native of Germany who came to this country at the age of eight years.

The music was arranged by Peter Bodge and orchestrated by Andy Jacobson.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (9.70mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Greenwood Club Invites Kosmos

The Greenwood Woman's Club has invited the members of the Kosmos Club of Wakefield to be its guests at a meeting to be held next Thursday at 2 p. m. in the vestry of the Greenwood Union Church.

A musical program is being planned, with selections by Mary String, zylophonist; Mrs. Helen Benjamin, vocalist, and Mrs. Robert Smith, pianist.

Hostesses for the day are Mrs. Lawrence Davis, Chairman; Mrs. Robert Strachan, Mrs. Albert Reynolds, Mrs. Walter Reams, Mrs. Norman Plummer, Mrs. Samuel Pinto, Mrs. James Simm, Mrs. John Nelson, and Mrs. George McLeod.

The Greenwood Woman's Club is sponsoring a Red Cross class in Home Nursing, sessions of which will be held in the Greenwood School beginning Monday, from 7 to 9:30 p. m., under the instruction of Mrs. William G. Dill and Mrs. George H. Perry.

Mrs. Saltonstall as Guest

Guests of the Harvard Woman's Club of Boston at their meeting in the Hotel Vendome Thursday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon will be Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Massachusetts Governor; Mrs. James B. Conant, wife of Harvard's President, and the Harvard Dames. The program planned for the afternoon includes a number of sketches, "Original Characterizations," by Maeve MacMurrough, formerly a member of the Irish Players.

Silversmiths And Their Art Topic of D.C.W.

Miss Louise Dresser, Associate Curator of Decorative Arts at the Worcester Museum of Art, will tell about "Early American Silversmiths and Their Work," in a talk before the next meeting of the Massachusetts Society of the Daughters of Colonial Wars, to be held at the Hotel Vendome Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

As is usual with this Society, the meeting will be an observance of the anniversary of an historical event, this time, the meeting of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts in Cambridge on Feb. 1, 1775.

Miss Dresser's talk will be on those silversmiths who plied their trade in the seventh, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries in Massachusetts, such men as Jeremiah Dummer, John Coney, Edward Winslow, Jacob Hurd, and Paul Revere. These artisans brought beauty of line and mass into the common household utensils of the day, fashioning them of pewter as well as of silver, and their tankards, candlesticks, teapots, porringers, and spoons have found their way into museums of the present day.

Mrs. Harry C. Higgins of Worcester, Program Chairman, will introduce the speaker, while Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman, the President, will preside at the business meeting.

Following the program, tea will be served by the Chairman of Hospitality, Mrs. E. Samuel Dudley, and her committee, Mrs. Clovis L. Carpenter, Mrs. Frank G. Copp, Mrs. Carl G. Harring, Mrs. John F. Osborn, Miss Sarah F. Ranlet, Mrs. Edward B. Stearns, and Mrs. Charles W. Stevens. Pourers will be Mrs. George W. Lowell and Mrs. Elno A. Carter.

Club Chairmen In 'Hello' Meeting

An "Acquaintance Meeting" of International Relations Chairmen from the various women's clubs within the Massachusetts State Federation will be held next Thursday morning, Feb. 5, at the Y. W. C. A. on Clarendon Street, Boston.

Mrs. Max Ulin, State Chairman of that Department, will act as hostess with the members of her committee.

The feature of the morning will be a talk by Dr. Eduardo Azuola, Vice-Consul from Costa Rica, who is also an author and a world traveler, on "South of the Border."

Maine Development Commission

Winter Sports in the 'Way Down East' Area

Ice boating has its followers in Maine and on many of the large lakes fleets of these "faster than wind" boats compete in thrilling races throughout the winter season. Skiing, too, has its followers, but this young lady is about to try the daring trick of balancing a toboggan down one of the many open slopes which Maine offers to its winter sports enthusiasts.

Maine Long Ideal Winter Sports State

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Maine Development Commission announces that the third three-day annual carnival at Bridgton, scheduled to start today has been cancelled because of insufficient snow.

The Commission said Bridgton officials planned, however, to hold the carnival dance Saturday night and would run off some outdoor events Sunday if snow fell between now and Saturday.

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Skiing was popular in Maine long before it swept the country. In fact, school children of a decade and a half ago used to shuffle to and from school on a pair of home-made skies. They had to. Or else flounder to their waists in snow. For the snow falls deep in Maine, particularly in the northern part of the state. Roads never were plowed, only rolled.

Skis were as much a part of a child's wearing apparel during the winter as rubbers and overshoes to children in other sections of the country. Most of these skis, it is true, were fashioned out of barrel staves. But the boys and girls learned to be very proficient with them.

The growth of skiing in the United States during the past few years has brought many progressive changes for the skier in Maine. Those roads which used to be one blanket of snow now are plowed, enabling winter sports fans to drive to their favorite regions. Many of those open slopes now are lighted and are equipped with ski tows. Those school children of yesterday have mastered "stemming" and "christie" turns under the instruction now available at most popular resorts.

Today a score or more improvements at principal Maine winter sports areas await the inspection of the steadily increasing number of winter vacationists. The three largest of these and most readily accessible are those at Bridgton in western Maine, Rumford in the famous Rangeley region, and Camden on the coast.

Other well known developments are at Andover, Caribou, Presque Isle, Skowhegan, Bethel, and Sanford. One of the newest developments in the State is Hi-Point, a natural open slope area just outside the Capital City of Augusta, which is a popular spot with the many ski enthusiasts in central Maine. The new area is serviced by a 1,000-foot rope tow.

Over at Bridgton in the foothills of the White Mountains, the open slope area at Pleasant Mountain has been enlarged to three times its previous size by clearance of the lower section of the big mountain.

The Chisholm Ski and Outing Club of Rumford, one of the longest established winter sports clubs in the country, will again sponsor the State of Maine cross-country and jumping championships as features of the 16th annual Rumford Winter Carnival, Feb. 7-8. The club has improved its open slope by grading and smoothing and also has built a 30-meter jump to supplement its big 60-meter hill. The enlarged open slope is equipped with an 850-foot cable tramway tow and is floodlighted for night skiing.

At Camden, more than a third of a mile has been added to the north branch of the Megunticook Trail in the Camden Hills Park area, making it a speedy expert run with a maximum of 70 per cent.

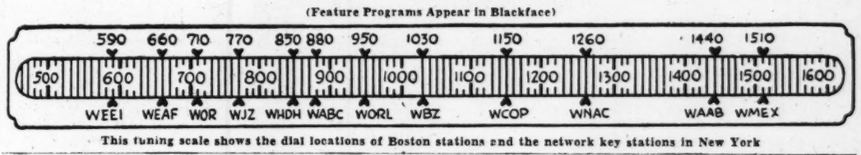
Besides skiing and skating Maine offers to the winter sport fan a variety of other sports. Snowshoeing is enjoyed by scores who prefer to tramp over the snow deep into the quiet of the woodland. The almost forgotten sport of ice boating is actively carried on in Maine with large groups competing in thrilling races each weekend.

Many visitors go to Maine just to break the monotony of winter; to get out of doors in the crisp air; to enjoy a sleigh ride; and to sit before an open fire munching on popcorn or apples.

The Maine Development Commission has issued an attractive folder which gives the location of all the principal snow centers and their various facilities. Those interested in receiving the folder may write to the Commission, State House, Augusta, Maine.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	"Swing Time"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:15	Studio Speakers	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:30	News: "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ray Herbeck's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45	Astronomy Program	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Ray Herbeck's Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00	Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and Music
4:15	Musical Camera	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30	Landt Trio	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	Arthur Frechette, pianist
4:45	Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Sketch	Community Fund Talk
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	'Jack Armstrong': drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Hedda Hopper	'Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; talk	"The Town Crier"
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Talk: Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dance Music
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Icecapades": Navy Pgm.	News of the World	Philip Guedalla	Five Star News; Defense
7:30	"How'm I Doin'?"	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:45	Bob Hawk; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	The Alpineers
8:00	Kate Smith Hour; Brian Donlevy, drama; guests; orchestra; E. Davis	Wheeler-Ladd, comedians; songs; guest	Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra	"Sizing Up the News"; Herbie Kay's Orchestra.	"PM" Reporter
8:15		Milton Berle, Shirley Ross; guest; orchestra	"Information, Please!" Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Russell Bennett's Notebook; orchestra	Am'c'n Legion Glee Club
8:30					The Lyric Theater
8:45					The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse," with Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Dramatic sketch		Colonial News Service	
9:30	First Nighter: B. Luddy, L. Tremayne	"Michael Piper": dramatic sketch; News	"Uncle Walter's Doghouse": variety	"America Preferred"; Herb't Janssen, baritone	"Classical Album"
9:45					"Classical Album"
10:00	Ransom Sherman; com; sk.; music	"Party Line": variety	"Wings of Destiny": dramatic sketch	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15	Audition Finals	Vladimir Horowitz, piano		Network Sports	Dance Music
10:30	News; Sports	News Commentators	"Studio X": popular variety program	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
10:45		"A to Z in Novelty": talk		Network Sports	The Alpineers
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	President Roosevelt's Birthday Ball
11:15	President Roosevelt's Birthday Ball Celebration	President Roosevelt's Birthday Ball Celebration	President's Birthday Ball Celebration	President's Birthday Ball	
11:30					
11:45			Pres. Birthday Celeb'r'n	President's Birthday Ball	President Roosevelt's Birthday Ball

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top of the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	"Musical Clock"; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music: News	Reveille Roundup	Taxes; "Fiesta"	Headline News	
7:45	News: War summ'ry	News	"Good Morning"; music	Organ Recital	
8:00	News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Capt. Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie: News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30	Carl Moore variety	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45	show: News	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Homespun Harmonies
9:00	Priscilla. Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round: music	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round: Talk	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45	590 Presents	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00	"March of Youth";	"Millwheel"; music	Reflections in Rhythm:	Baritone; organ	Studio program
10:15	play; music; games	News; Music	orchestra; vocalists	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Salute So. America	Rakov's Orchestra	Allen Prescott's Orch.	"Rainbow House"; youth	Shopping News
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	Orchestra and vocalist.	show with Bob Emery.	Shopping News
11:00	News: songs	4-H Club	"Lincoln Highway":	BBC News	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:15	Folklore program	The Band Played On	dramatic sketch	Studio Speaker	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30	"Singing Strings"	Arthur Ward, songs	America the Free: Victor Arden's Or.; chorus	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	Gardener's Clinic	R. Liebert, organ		U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	Theater of Today:	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	"Boston's Future"; talk.	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15	Nanette Fabray	Farm"	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orch.	Ilka Chase; orchestra; vocalists; guest	"Italian Melodies"	Francine: popular music
12:45				"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Latin American Fair	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Farm and Home Hour	George and Dixie, songs	Chick Mauthe's Orch.	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Science Adventures.	Contrasts in Melody	"Call to Youth"; talk	Colonial Network Orch.	Ann Bromberg, soprano
1:45	Male Quartet	War News	"Hits and Bits"	Colonial Network Orch.	Short Story Editor
2:00	News: Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	U. S. Marine Band	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Victory Program
2:15	Books	Verdi's "Rigoletto";	U. S. Marine Band	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Victory Program
2:30	Brush Creek Follies	Robert Weede; Josephine Antoine; Bruno	Joseph Gallichio's Orch.;	Herbie Kaye's Orchestra	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45	Brush Creek Follies		Jeannette Davis, songs	Herbie Kaye's Orchestra	Five Star News
3:00	Country Journal	Landi; Bruna Castagna;	Patti Chapin, songs	"University Life"; auspices Columbia Univ.	Sports results
3:15	Country Journal	Nicola Moscona; Eitore	Parent-Teachers Cong.		Sports results
3:30	United We Stand	Panizza, conductor	"Music for Everyone";	"Carolina Playmakers";	Sports results
3:45	United We Stand	Metropolitan Opera:	string orchestra	Univ. of No. Carolina.	Sports results
4:00	"Young Americans	Verdi's "Rigoletto"	News; Week-end Whimsy	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports results
4:15	in the Making"	Metropolitan Opera:	Week-End Whimsy	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports results
4:30	News: Matinee at	Verdi's "Rigoletto"	"Air Youth of America"	Sports Matinee	Jay Burnett, songs
4:45	Meadowbrook	Metropolitan Opera	"Melodic Strings"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:00	Cleveland Symphony	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Melody Mirror
5:15	Orchestra; Artur	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Community Fund Talk
5:30	Rodzinski, conductor	Lucky Millinder's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Melody Mirror
5:45		Lucky Millinder's Orch.	War Reporter	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30	Sports Talk	Sports Digest; Defense	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane; Talk	Sports reports
7:00	'People's Platform';	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	News Commenttaor	Dance Orchestra
7:15	informal discussion	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"It's Dance Time"	Five Star News; Talk
7:30	"Calling Pan America": folksongs	"Ellery Queen": mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance Music
7:45		drama	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports"	The Alpineers
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet":	Knickerbocker Playhouse	'Treasure Hour of Song':	The Andrews Sisters
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	Knickerbocker Playhouse	orchestra; soloist	Circle C Ranch Boys
8:30	"Hobby Lobby": D.	Ted Steele: variety prgm	'Truth or Consequences':	Dance Orchestra	101st Vets. Ass'n; Music
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	Frontline Headlines	quiz program	News Service	K. Mendelssohn, pianо
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Frontline Headlines	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater: Op-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	eretta; 'Countess Ma-	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Tribute to Dr. Walter	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	ritza"; M. Claire, sop.;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Damrosch	Orchestra	Th. Thomas, baritone	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	Tribute to Dr. Walter	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News	Five Star News
10:15	Industry Accepts the	Damrosch	Male Quartet	Dance Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Music
10:30	President's Call	"Remember Pearl Har-	Dramatic sketch	Dance Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	bor"; orch.; speakers	Dramatic sketch	Don Bovay, songs	U. S. Marine Band
11:00	Weather Chat;	News; Music	News Service	"Melodic Keyboards"	The Alpineers
11:15	Dance Time; L.	Dance Orchestra	Local News; Songs	Henry King's Orchestra.	Dance Orchestra
11:30	Noble's Or.; Tony	Dance Orchestra	Riverboat Revels; Pete	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	Day's End; music
11:45	Pastor's Orchestra.	Dance Orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	Day's End; News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Jan. 31
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Feb. 1

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc, 17.75mc. Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.79mc (25.4m). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on Short Waves

London—4:30 p. m.—London Letter. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg. 49.1 m.
Sydney—5:15 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is . . .", VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Moscow—5:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—7:45 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—7:55 p. m.—Talking to Women. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
Guatemala—9:45 p. m. Radiotheatre: "Marina" Spaniah Zarzuela by Emilio Arrieta. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—News. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, Recorded.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—News, features and music in Portugese for Brazil.
8:00 p. m.—News, features, music for Brazil (Portuguese).
10:00 p. m.—Late News and Music.

WBOS, 11.87mc, 25.0m

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Opera Excerpts (Spanish).
4:30 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:15 p. m.—Defense News in Portuguese.
5:30 p. m.—Rhythm and Dance.
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—"String Time."
7:30 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—Americans All (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (Spanish).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Salute to President Roosevelt (Spanish).
9:45 p. m.—Talk on Chess by Capablanca (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
10:30 p. m.—Quarter Hour Classics.
10:45 p. m.—NBC Camera Club.
11:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Music."

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W30B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Ray Herbeck's Orch.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Herbie Kaye's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Russell Bennett's Notebook."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Siegfried Wagener.
9:30 p. m.—"America Preferred"; Herbert Janssen, baritone.
10:00 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
11:00 p. m.—Billy Keaton's Variety Show; David Cheskin's Orchestra; vocalists.
11:45 p. m.—Tropical Serenade: Bob Stanley's Orch.; Don Arres, tenor.

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Sideglances in Washington: Helen Keller 'Sees' President

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dictators haven't: Helen Keller, who "sees" with her hands instead of her eyes, "saw" President Roosevelt's face for the first time this week when she visited him at the White House.

After touching the lines in his face, she reported she felt, "here is a strong man being buffeted by the greatest storm in human history."

She was especially glad, she said, to "see" the little lines around his mouth "that showed he still has a sense of humor."

Streamlined suits: The "Victory suit" made its appearance in Congress this week on Representative Cecil ("Runt") W. Bishop, (R) of Illinois who used to be a tailor before he became a lawmaker.

Mr. Bishop told admiring colleagues that 10 of the new cuffless trousers and streamlined coats could be produced where only nine grew before.

P. S. Mr. Bishop still takes orders for suits on the side.

Hatchet buried: Newsmen in the White House Foyer gasped this week when they saw Lewis W. Douglas walk in with Averell Harriman, lend-lease expediter.

In the early days of the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Douglas was Budget Director, but he had a falling out with the President over New Deal expenditures.

Now Mr. Douglas is welcomed back as assistant to Mr. Harriman to take over when he goes traveling to Russia and other United Nations.

Do you know these?: Every American ought to quiz himself on these historical terms born since Dec. 7.

United Nations—the 26 nations that agreed on Jan. 2 to carry on the war until the final extermination of Naziism.

ABDA—(spoken as one word). Denotes the Southwestern Pacific area. Stands for American, British, Dutch and Australian.

WPB—Stands for War Production Board, the new overall agency that supplants OPM.

U. S. Diplomats Return From War-Torn Lands

Associated Press

George H. Earle

Mr. Earle, Ambassador to Bulgaria and former Governor of Pennsylvania, pats his Hungarian sheep dog, "Muki," after arriving Jan. 29 in New York aboard a Pan American Airways Clipper. The Ambassador said the dog was "one of the few friends I had in Bulgaria and I couldn't desert him."

William C. Bullitt

Mr. Bullitt (right), personal representative of President Roosevelt, talks with reporters in New York after arriving on the same Clipper as Mr. Earle. He was gone eight weeks on a trip to foreign areas. Mr. Bullitt said he could not discuss his trip until after he had talked with Mr. Roosevelt.

Brazil Places Rigid Curbs On Axis Groups Within Borders

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 30 (AP)—Brazil, the Continent's largest nation, gave vivid evidence yesterday of putting into practice Pan-America's avowed determination to wipe out the last vestiges of aid and comfort to the Axis.

As the great cannon of Fort Copacabana at the mouth of Rio's beautiful harbor boomed practice rounds, authorities of the Federal District ordered a rigorous scrutiny of all social, cultural and recreational associations to determine whether they covered any anti-Brazilian activities. Porto Alegre authorities ordered imprisonment of all persons expressing sympathy with the aggressor nations.

Members of the German, Italian and Japanese embassies here, who had been handed their passports Jan. 28, burned documents in their kitchens yesterday. There are about 250 Axis diplomatic and consular representatives in the country.

Henceforth all societies in Brazil must be two-thirds Brazilian in membership and all political discussion therein is banned. The Porto Alegre police even prohibited public use of the German, Italian and Japanese languages. At Bahia and other points, foreigners were ordered to register quickly.

Pan-American leaders hailed the accord between Peru and Ecuador on their century-old border trouble, which made possible successful conclusion of the conference, as a victory for American principles of conciliation.

Axis Sanctuary

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 30 (AP)—Informed sources forecast yesterday a vast influx of Axis nationals and funds seeking sanctuary in Argentina as the result of other South American nations breaking diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan.

The stream already has started, and an especially heavy migration is expected from German colonies in southern Brazil.

It was reported from Rio de Janeiro, however, that the Argentine Consulate there had been instructed not to grant visas to Axis diplomats obliged to leave Brazil.

Roberto Gache, Argentine Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, said all Argentine consulates had orders to consult the Foreign Office in cases involving visas for Axis diplomats.

Roosevelt Hits Farm Feature But Signs Price Control Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—President Roosevelt today signed the price-control bill with a warning to Congress and to the country that failure to deal effectively with farm prices threatens inflation.

In announcing his decision at his press conference this morning to accept the bill in the hope that it may later be amended, Mr. Roosevelt strongly criticized the provision which permits the cost of farm commodities to rise to 110 per cent of parity.

The President promised the most vigorous administration of the Government's new antiinflation powers and he was hopeful that by vigorous administration some of the gaps in the law could be filled.

He gave the measure his approval at the specific recommendation of Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator and a member of the War Production Board who was with the President when he received the press and who joined with Mr. Roosevelt commending many of its features.

An Anti-Inflation Tool

O the credit side they welcomed the bill as a valuable tool to use along with other tools for the control of inflation. The other tools mentioned were taxation, savings, and rationing.

The also commended the bill:

Because it placed the responsibility of its administration in a single, centralized authority, the Price Administrator, who will be Mr. Henderson, and whose power now derives from Congress, not merely from the President.

Because its enforcement provisions are strong in that it permits the licensing of persons who come under the law and because consumers are empowered to bring suit for triple damage against sellers who charge higher than the maximum prices allowed.

Because the control of rents is effective.

Because it permits the Government to buy and sell commodities in the interest of keeping prices down.

Because the maximum price provisions on nonagricultural commodities are adequate.

Not a Fixed Figure

It was the provision preventing the fixing of agricultural prices below 110 per cent of parity which the President said was dangerous and a serious threat to the cost of living, particularly in view of the fact that parity is not a fixed figure but arises only in relation to industrial prices.

No More Than Parity

He described this feature of the bill as a definite violation of the objective of the agricultural population of the country—the objective of parity for farm prices and no more than parity, which the Administration has sought and partially achieved during the past nine years.

Mr. Roosevelt made it clear that he would not hesitate to go back to Congress to get the bill tightened up if its weaknesses worked out in experience as badly as they appear in its terms.

He indicated, however, that he thought it was possible that collaboration between Mr. Henderson and Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, would be closer and more harmonious than previous disagreements would suggest. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Wickard went over matters together after Mr. Henderson left the President.

The President described the powers vested in the bill as the authority to deal with problems inherent in the war situation and frankly stated that its enforcement would have to step on the toes of a lot of people.

20 Indicted In Widespread Alcohol Plot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—A wide plot to withdraw quantities of denatured alcohol from Government warehouses, put it through a cleaning process and sell it as liquor through bootlegging interests was today charged against 20 present or former agents of the Federal Alcohol Tax Control Unit.

The defendants were declared in an indictment handed up here by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday, to have conspired with 14 manufacturers of hair tonics, face lotions and barbers' supplies to withdraw the alcohol. Fifteen of the defendants, pleading not guilty, were held for trial on March 4.

The conspiracy, according to the indictment before Judge Matthew T. Abruzzo in United States District Court in Brooklyn, had been under way since just after the repeal of prohibition in 1933. James G. Scileppi, Assistant Federal Attorney, said that as a result the Government had lost more than $5,000,000 which would have been paid on a similar amount of denatured alcohol withdrawn legally from Government stock.

An investigation under way for almost a year by Treasury agents working with United States District Attorney Harold M. Kennedy of Brooklyn, resulted in the indictment, which asserted that some of the defendants had been on the payrolls of the hair tonic manufacturers, where they advised the manufacturers on how to keep their books and withdrawal accounts so as to avoid suspicion.

Pennsylvania Coal Cities Beg For Federal Aid to Avert Ruin

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 30—Pleading for federal aid and new industries lest their destiny be that of "ghost towns in deserted valleys," the hard-coal cities of eastern Pennsylvania have presented before the Federal Anthracite Economic Investigating Committee in hearings ended today, a sorry picture of disintegrating mine operations with attendant devastating effects on business, realty, educational and human values.

Appearing before the Committee established by congressional resolution and composed of two Senators, two Representatives and three Presidential appointees, local city and borough officials, school teachers, union leaders, businessmen and social workers laid bare a plight which began when the depression halved the production of anthracite and reduced mine employment from 160,000 to 90,000 men, and which continued with the near-exhaustion of Scranton coal deposits.

Plea for Federal Aid

Stressing the need for quick remedy to forestall mounting relief rolls, municipal bankruptcy and population withdrawals in Pennsylvania's densely populated counties, witnesses during two days of hearings told of dwindling tax receipts, homes lost through foreclosure, school teachers going unpaid for eight months, increases in juvenile delinquency, and exodus by families seeking employment elsewhere.

The pleas for federal assistance presented by representatives of Scranton, Mahanoy City, Shamokin, Wilkes-Barre and other municipalities of Lackawanna, Northumberland, Luzerne, and Schuylkill Counties were compassed by the Wilkes-Barre proposal presented by the Wyoming Valley Chamber of Commerce, which stressed these points:

1. Establishment by the Federal Government of war industries on available lands, including the establishment of airplane or airplane-parts factories on or near local airports.
2. Allocation of additional federal funds to the further subsidation of research designed to produce new commercial uses for anthracite and aid in promoting the manufacture of same.
3. Increased use of anthracite by the Army, Navy, and other branches of Government service wherever possible. Other witnesses sought Government action to control the use of oil as a domestic fuel in favor of anthracite by at least 20,000,000 tons a year, it being stressed that mining of hard coal had fallen from a peak of more than 100,000,000 tons annually to 51,000,000 tons last year.
4. Allocation of additional funds for preservation of local forestry and conservation programs and completion of present flood-control systems which would rehabilitate areas for industrial use and relieve part of the mine-water problem.

President to Get Data

As the hearings ended, Representative Patrick J. Boland (D) of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Federal Inquiry Committee, promised that a full report on the distress would be laid before Congress and President Roosevelt, and Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania said he would seek to have the Federal Government curtail the use of fuel oil in the nation.

The Committee, which included in addition Representative Ivor D. Fenton and Senator James J. Davis, Pennsylvania Republicans; Dr. R. R. Sayers of the Bureau of Mines; Dr. Ernest I. Lewis, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Dr. Ralph Watkins, of the National Resources Planning Board, listened attentively to speakers who united generally on the note sounded by W. H. R. Unger, President of the Market Street National Bank in Shamokin, that "we are not asking money for not mining coal; we are asking for an opportunity to work."

Scranton officials reported that its local coal deposits were so near exhaustion that coal companies had deeded to the city remaining coal under Scranton; that as a result of this depletion, Scranton must get support from something else or become a "ghost town."

Pressure Already Being Felt

It was recounted that in one populous township of Northumberland County a teachers' strike was threatened unless prompt payment of back salaries was made.

The possibility that Communism was making some inroads was stressed by a clerical witness, while a Lackawanna County official said that only one of 100 parcels of property listed for tax sales was bought by private interests, the County taking over the others.

Only one half of 1 per cent of the $2,000,000,000 in war contracts allocated to Pennsylvania went to Luzerne County concerns, it was added, although the county held about 5 per cent of Pennsylvania's population.

As instance of what remedies could be effected, the opening of the West Pittston Iron Works was cited. This was described as an enterprise employing 400 men which had opened in an empty factory building in less than a year, and was now making armor plate for tanks. More such enterprises, it was stated, would save the once-thriving coal counties from wholesale disintegration.

Bullitt Home To Report On Foreign Areas

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—William C. Bullitt, personal representative of President Roosevelt, arrived yesterday aboard a Pan American Airways clipper after an eight-week trip to foreign areas.

Mr. Bullitt said he could not discuss his trip until after he had talked with the President, and added that he would go to Washington as soon as possible.

Also aboard were George H. Earle, United States Ambassador to Bulgaria and a former Pennsylvania Governor, and Larry Allen, Associated Press war correspondent who served many months with the British Mediterranean Fleet.

Among other arrivals was E. N. Van Kleffen, Netherlands Foreign Minister, who said he was on his way to Washington to discuss the basic problems of the war in the Pacific.

Mr. Earle declared that "German military morale has been very badly bent by three great shocks—the state of war with the United States, the mauling given German armies by Russia, and the assumption of direct military command by a politician."

Rio Parley Provides Allies With Resources in Many Lines

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Quantities of raw materials, substantial man power and more than a million tons of shipping will be placed at the disposal of the United Nations in a broad hemispheric war production program as a result of the actions taken at the recent conference of Pan American Ministers at Rio De Janeiro.

Such far-reaching plans as a common trade currency, a speeding up and-co-ordination of war production in the several Republics, abolition of trade barriers on important war materials, and an integration of shipping facilities are embraced in the plan for hemispheric co-operation in the war effort.

The Rio conferences place on the side of the United States and the Allies additional reserves of oil, manganese, tin, some rubber and other raw materials; nearly 2,000,000 soldiers and trained reserves; and more than 100,000,000 people.

Assets for Allies

These in brief are the Pan American assets to be co-ordinated with the broad war effort of the United States and Britain. While most of this co-ordination is a problem of the Western Hemisphere, it is expected to be linked with the British-American war program, according to officials in Washington and an announcement in London.

Five More Nations Act

In the fortnight of the Rio meetings five nations broke relations with the Axis including Brazil, second largest country in the Western Hemisphere. Twelve of the 20 Central and South American republics had broken relations or declared war on the Axis Powers before the Conference assembled Jan. 15.

Of the 22 nations in this hemisphere, only three—Chile, Argentina and Ecuador—have not formally cut ties with the Axis Powers. In terms of population, only about 20,000,000 remain semi-neutral out of the grand total of about 270,000,000.

Meanwhile Ecuador is expected to break with the Axis in the immediate future. Chile's situation is uncertain due to presidential elections to be held in that country the first of February. The outcome may effect a change in the Government's policy by which Chile would join the other American states.

The benefits in terms of raw materials, military and economic support accruing to the hemisphere by these developments in less than two months of war are considerable. These are the more important resources possessed by Central and South American republics which have broken relations or are at war with the Axis:

Mexico: Crude oil, reserves of many different metals, including silver, antimony, lead, zinc, graphite, tin, tungsten, and molybdenum. Mexico was the world's fifth largest producer of crude oil in 1940.

Cuba: Large reserves of chromium, iron, copper, asphalt, silver, and mercury. Cuba is the second largest producer of sugar in the world.

Venezuela: Third largest source of crude oil in the world; reserves of copper, iron, tin, asphalt, asbestos, mica, gold, silver, and other metals.

Colombia: Reserves of almost every important metal. Colombia is the chief world producer of platinum and in 1940 was the seventh largest producer of crude oil.

Peru: Third largest producer of copper in Latin America, following Mexico and (neutral) Chile. Peru possesses a third of the world's vanadium supply, a component of lead; has smaller reserves of antimony, nickel; tungsten, and manganese.

Bolivia: Produces more than 15 per cent of the world's output of tin; has reserves of antimony and tungsten.

Brazil: Possesses about 23 per cent of the world's iron ore, much of it of high iron content, but is short of coal. Its reserves of manganese may be the greatest in the world. Brazil holds reserves of cromium, quartz, mercury, mica, nickel, and tungsten. Its rich Amazon basin is a potential but undeveloped source of rubber.

Uruguay: With few mineral resources, Uruguay raises cattle, wheat and sheep for export.

In military resources Brazil leads the Central and South American nations. It has an army of about 400,000 on active duty and in trained reserves and its Air Force numbers 3,675. The total number of active and trained soldiers in Latin-American countries aligned with the United States is about 2,000,000. This number, coupled with the growing armies of the United States and Canada, gives the hemisphere more than 4,000,000 men. It should be remembered, however, that these forces have been developed by different methods of training and according to varying standards.

In the realm of merchant marine and sea power, the Latin American nations have at least 1,000,000 tons of merchantmen of all types to be co-ordinated in the plan of integration of all hemispheric shipping, and about 150 warships.

Brazil's merchant marine, which includes coastwise ships and river boats, totals nearly 300 vessels of 540,000 tons. The number of ships under Panamanian registry is likewise substantial and many of these already are co-ordinated to some extent in the British-American war effort.

Argentina and Chile have merchant fleets of some size, but with these countries technically neutral their tonnage is not included in the total previously mentioned.

Naval Strength

In the naval strength of Brazil and the other American Republics the list of 150 fighting ships includes small gunboats, river boats and overage fighting craft as well as two battleships, two cruisers, eight submarines and 12 destroyers. Brazil's fleet alone totals 40 ships and of the other South American nations only Argentina and Chile have navies of comparable strength.

This inventory of naval, military and economic assets indicates the basic resources on which the co-ordinated hemispheric war plan will be worked out. Eighteen of the 21 American Republics at Rio approved the blueprints of the plan through resolutions adopted. The problem now is to put the plan into effective practice and tie all the American Republics opposed to the Axis into one huge bloc that will co-operate in every possible way to win the war.

Members of Congress Are Taking Live Interest in New Pension Act

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Civil Service Commission, estimating that 250,000 persons would become eligible for Federal annuities under the extension of the Civil Service Retirement Law to legislators and others, said that more than two dozen Senators and Representatives already had inquired as to benefits.

All inquiring thus far, officials said, wanted to know how much they would have to contribute from back salary in order to receive a larger annuity.

It was explained that legislators, as well as Cabinet officers, the President, and others covered into the system by last Monday's extension of the 21-year-old retirement law could elect to receive a larger annuity by paying a percentage of back pay, or take a smaller one by starting contributions only on current pay.

Legislators also have the option of going in or staying out of the system. Participants must pay 3½ per cent of their annual pay, or 5 per cent after July 1, and have at least five years of service to be eligible for an annuity.

Officials conceded that the provision giving Members of Congress all of 1942 to decide whether to join could be taken advantage of by a member waiting until the last day of the year and, if defeated in November, contributing 5 per cent of one day's pay, or around $1.40, and get an annuity for the rest of his life.

But they called this an "extreme case" and said they did not expect the new law to be turned into a "racket" by such tactics. However, critics of the legislation have already introduced measures which would bar this possibility.

Under a new supplemental method of computing annuities, designed to give higher-paid employees a bigger percentage of their salaries in retirement pay than heretofore, benefits could not be less than the employee's highest average salary for five consecutive years, multiplied by the number of years of service up to 35, and divided by 70.

The new law provides for compulsory retirement for all except elective, legislative, and judicial employees at 70 after at least 15 years' service. With the same exceptions, employees at their option could retire at 60 after 30 years' service, at 62 after 15 years', or at 55 after 30 years' with a reduced annuity.

Lutheran Committee Seeks Unified Church

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29 (AP)—The National Lutheran Council, representing the eight largest Lutheran groups in the United States, has named a committee whose ultimate goal will be the drafting of a plan to create a unified Lutheran Church.

First function of the committee will be promotion of united action among the groups in wartime activities. Members are the presidents of the eight sections, the United Lutheran Church, American Lutheran Church, Norwegian Lutheran Church, Augustana Synod, United Danish Church, Lutheran Free Church, Danish Church, and the Suomi Synod.

$5 Stamps for New Babies

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Jan. 30 (AP)—Every baby born to an employee of the Douglas Aircraft Company will receive a $5 defense stamp from the concern.

'Are You a Parasite?'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared today that there were many unneeded persons in the national Capital and he recommended that Washington newspapers carry a story about it with large headlines reading:

"Are you a parasite?"

He made the suggestion in discussing the need for removing persons non-essential to the war effort to make room here for thousands of people who are needed.

The Defense Housing Co-ordinator, Charles F. Palmer, has told him, he said, that non-essential persons should be asked to move, and the Chief Executive recalled that he had power to take over hotels or other dwellings or even small residences if that drastic step should be required.

The type of person who should move, Mr. Roosevelt indicated is the one who likes to live here for social reasons, or because children are here in school or who occupies a 20-room home on fashionable Massachusetts Avenue.

Back in World War days, when he was Assistant Navy Secretary, Mr. Roosevelt said conditions were similar and a lot of people had come to Washington—many of them friends of his—to have a good time. They didn't do a lick of work, he added, and actually clogged up the war work of the Government.

War Risk Insurance Corporation Approved by Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee approved unanimously legislation authorizing a $1,000,000,000 war risk insurance corporation which would compensate American property owners for losses due to enemy action.

As amended by the Committee, the legislation would insure all property holders against losses up to $15,000 without payment of premiums.

Those who wanted protection in excess of $15,000 would have to pay premiums at a rate to be established by the corporation.

Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut, who will handle the bill on the Senate floor, said that Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator, had agreed to consult with private insurance companies on the question of their participating in the plan on a "reinsurance" basis.

Senator Maloney added that the legislation left the way clear for the insurance corporation to reinsure, permitting companies to underwrite what portion of a policy they wished, retain the proportionate amount of premium, and leave the rest of the policy to be an obligation of the Government.

The Committee generally understood, it was said, that property damage in areas already occupied by the enemy, such as the Philippines, would have to be handled later in separate legislation.

The bill also would increase by $2,500,000,000 the amount of obligations the Administration Finance Corporation is authorized to hold at any one time.

Asking the increase, Mr. Jones told the Committee that the RFC had $7,000,000,000 in commitments and that the Army, Navy and the War Production Board were requesting daily more facilities and materials. He said the air expansion program alone would cost the RFC $1,000,000,000. Mr. Jones described the $2,500,000,000 as "none too much."

Columbia Plans Course On 'Once-Upon-a-Time'

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Columbia University's Teachers College will begin on Feb. 2 for teachers, civilian defense workers, and mothers a six-weeks course in the technique of telling stories to children during air raids and blackouts.

Associate Professor of Speech Magdalene Kramer said, "You just tell a story so interesting and so important to the children that they forget everything that is going on."

Professor Kramer added it would be the work of another department to teach the teachers how to remain calm.

Senate Ratifies Mexican Treaty

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Senate ratified today a treaty providing for the payment to the United States by the Government of Mexico of $40,000,000 in settlement of American agrarian and general claims.

Under terms of the agreement, the Mexican Government already has paid $3,000,000, will pay $3,000,000 more on the exchange of ratifications and $2,500,000 yearly thereafter. Settlement would be made of 3,479 American and 886 Mexican claims, some reaching as far back as 1868.

The State Department said it would submit additional legislation covering the distribution of the payments to claimants. The treaty did not include any claims growing out of Mexico's expropriation of American oil properties.

New Instruments Aid High Flying

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Two new flying instruments to improve the steadiness of electrical current in fighting planes, particularly at 35,000 feet and above, were announced to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The most important point in both is reduced weight. Each weighs less than two pounds, compared with 12 to 13 pounds of previous instruments. Both are said to do a better job.

One keps voltage steady, a necessity in a pilot's radio and electrical instruments. It also operates at a wider range of temperatures and humidities, from 140 above zero to 40 below, and in virtually all humidities.

The other is a cutout to prevent the electricity stored in batteries from being wasted.

The announcement was made by Sherwin H. Wright of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

Barnes Buys Renoir; Sought It 30 Years

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28 (AP)—Dr. Albert C. Barnes has realized a 30-year ambition—ownership of Renoir's painting "Mussel Fishers at Berneval"—for $175,000.

The art collector said he believed this was the second highest price ever paid for a Renoir canvas. He tried to purchase it before the first world war from the late Pierre Durand-Ruel, friend of the artist, who Dr. Barnes said "I'm sure didn't pay more than $100 for it."

Just before the present conflict, the picture was sent to New York, and last week was placed on sale, where "I snapped it up at once."

Peru Gains Area In Boundary Pact

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 30 (AP)—Peru will acquire about 7,700 square miles under the terms of settlement of its long boundary dispute with Ecuador, Peruvian sources declared today.

The Foreign Minister of Peru, Dr. Altredo Solf y Muro, said that the "solution satisfies both peoples and assures peace and cordial relations so necessary to brother countries."

On the other hand the Ecuadorean Foreign Minister, Julio Tobar Donose, who fought the settlement but finally agreed to the terms early yesterday morning, said his country had made a "great sacrifice."

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China Is Critical of Allies But Deaf to Peace Feelers

Continued from Page 1

solidation of Japanese gains in the South Pacific, by means of speedy and adequate reinforcements.

Chinese circles thus remain most outspoken in their desire for greater American and British efforts in the South Pacific and also on the consequences to the Allies, and especially the Chinese position, which has to be expected if this demand is not met.

China Looks Ahead

What pessimism there remains about the possible loss of China's import facilities via the Burma Road is beginning to become a very useful factor by stimulating preparatory measures for meeting such a situation.

First of all, fresh efforts are made to speed up and expand transportation over the Burma Road and over all the other highways in Free China. For even if and when Rangoon should be lost, the discontinuation of imports through that port need not make itself felt for many months if the very large quantities of essential import goods accumulated all the way between Rangoon, Kunming, Chungking and the different fronts are quickly moved to the places where they are required.

Moreover, much important machinery and large quantities of urgently needed raw materials representing the stocks and the equipment of Burma itself would become available to China in case of a further Japanese advance, if sufficient transport facilities on the Chinese side make it possible to replace a "scorched earth policy" of destruction by a policy of evacuating Burmese materials to the Chinese rear.

In the meantime preparations are being made for the further development of freight air services from British India to China which will be able to contribute considerably to the continued supply of essential material. The cost of such a freight service will not be prohibitive since the flying time between important termini on both sides is no more than four hours.

Great attention is also being paid to the further expansion of small manufacturing enterprises in Free China with the aim of making the country as nearly self-sufficient as possible. Individually small but widespread resources of coal, iron and other metals, of wood textiles and chemical raw materials can be exploited with relatively little effort. Primitive machinery on the patterns developed by the Chinese industrial co-operatives can be produced in fairly large quantities. Personnel can be trained without much loss of time as the experience of the co-operatives has proved. And the method of trial and error used during the last few years has resulted in a clearer view of the most adequate form of organizing small scale enterprises.

Chinese Take New Heart

The general impression gained in Chungking during the last week is that the Chinese are gradually recovering from the severe shock they suffered in consequence of the initial reverses of the United States and Great Britain in the Pacific war and that they are settling down to the heavy task of preparing for the sixth year of war in which they may find themselves more than ever isolated from the outside world.

They are by no means uncritical of the unpreparedness of the United States and Britain and of some aspects of their present strategy; but they are confident that interallied cooperation in the Pacific will become more and more effective and that their warnings in that respect together with those of Australia will be taken to heart.

Careful inquiry in Chungking shows that there is no serious thought of peace with Japan as an alternative to quick and decisive successes of the United Powers. Nor have fresh rumors about Japanese peace feelers made any impression in Free China.

The views not only of the Government but of all true patriots would seem to be reflected by the Roman Catholic newspaper I Che Pao of Chungking, which warns its readers of the possibility of a new Japanese "peace offensive" as follows:

"Due to the very tense war situation in the South Seas the Japanese may be expected to launch another peace offensive in China in an attempt to stir up dissention among the Allies. Japan may even offer peace unconditionally, but we have been taught by fact that the enemy's actions do not correspond to his words. His words may be sweet as honey, but his intentions are more poisonous than those of serpents and scorpions.

"Even if the Japanese should be willing to withdraw from China without any condition and even if they returned Manchuria to China it would only be temporary. Once the enemy has settled down in the South Seas, thus encircling us, we would be his captive. Therefore, if Japan asks China about her peace terms the answer would be 'there are no such terms and there will be no peace unless and until the Allies win complete victory and the Japanese war lords suffer utter collapse.'"

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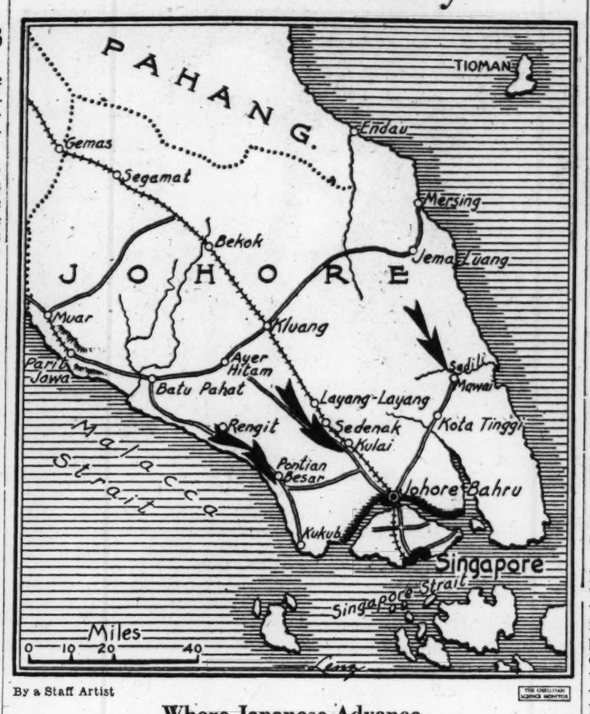


By a Staff Artist

Where Japanese Advance

The arrows show the position of three Japanese forces pushing south toward Singapore, the army in the center being only about 18 miles from the small island on which the great naval base is situated.

Japanese Increase Forces in Philippines

Continued from Page 1

don said the Japanese in the western sector were 26 miles airline from the causeway connecting Singapore Island and the peninsula.

Heavy fighting had been announced yesterday in the Sedenak area, Sedenak being eight miles above Kulai.

The Japanese claimed Sedenak fell Jan. 29 and their troops immediately swept down on Kulai.

In the drive down the Malayan peninsula, the Japanese Air Force became increasingly active both against British forward positions and communications and against Singapore.

During air raids on Singapore Island this morning, headquarters said, defense fighters destroyed one enemy fighter and severely damaged several other aircraft while during raids Jan. 29 antiaircraft guns shot down two invading planes.

While the Japanese land forces forged ahead in the central part of the Malayan Peninsula, the Japanese apparently were being slowed down on the eastern sector of the front around Ulu Sedile.

On the western flank it was reported that 1,000 British troops who had been cut off in the Batu Pahat area, 60 miles above Singapore, now had rejoined the main defense bodies.

Lieut. Gen. A. E. Percival, General Officer Commanding in Malaya and administrator of martial law in Singapore, imposed a curfew effective at 9 p. m. tonight, as the latest precautionary step by which the island was preparing for any eventuality.

Singapore had its usual morning air raids Jan. 29 and Japanese bombs also fell on Johore State. Small fires were reported but it was said they were quickly extinguished.

The Ministry of Information announced that Japanese raiders Jan. 28 killed 105 persons and injured 243.

The Philippines:

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces on the Bataan Peninsula met their twenty-eighth day of Japanese siege today, still standing firm.

A communiqué issued by the War Department on Jan. 29 gave a message from President Quezon of the Philippines pledging his people to "continue fighting side by side with the United States until victory is won."

President Quezon pointed out that the Japanese had thus far occupied only about one third of the area of the Philippines and said his Government still maintained constitutional rule over the remaining two thirds.

Fighting has been light in the last 24 hours, the communiqué said. But the arrival of fresh Japanese troops at the front and movements behind the lines indicated the enemy was preparing to resume a large-scale offensive against General MacArthur's positions.

During the previous day the big guns of General MacArthur's indomitable band had been credited by the Army with repelling attacks by Japanese infantrymen upon both flanks of the Bataan battle line.

Enemy losses were "heavy," the Army said. The superiority of American artillery, in fact, has been repeatedly demonstrated in the fighting on Luzon.

On one occasion, the big guns of both forces spent two days banging away at each other, with disastrous results to the invaders. Less than a week ago, apparently to compensate for their artillery deficiency, the Japanese began shelling the American forces on Batan peninsula with the big guns of warships drawn up offshore.

The text of President Quezon's message was as follows:

"The determination of the people of the Philippines to continue fighting side by side with the United States until victory is won has in no way been weakened by the temporary reverses suffered by our arms. We are convinced that our sacrifices will be crowned with victory in the end and in that conviction we shall continue to resist the enemy with all our might.

"Japanese military forces are occupying sections of the Philippines comprising only one-third of our territory. In the remaining areas constitutional government is still in operation under my authority.

"I have no direct information concerning the veracity of the news broadcast from Tokyo that a commission composed of some well-known Filipinos has been organized in Manila to take charge of certain functions of civil government. The organization of such a commission, if true, can have no political significance not only because it is charged merely with purely administrative functions, but also because the acquiescence by its members to serve in the commission was evidently for the purpose of safeguarding the welfare of the civilian population and can, in no way, reflect the sentiments of the Filipino toward the enemy. Such sentiments are still those I have repeatedly expressed in the past: Loyalty to America and resolute resistance against the invasion of our territory and liberties."

Dutch East Indies:

Fifty-four Japanese ships have been sunk or heavily damaged in the 54 days of the Pacific war by the Netherlands Indies Navy and Air Force, it was announced today as Dutch Regular Army units and guerrilla detachments battled the invaders in four widely-separated parts of the Islands.

The High Command communiqué told of continued fighting both in and near Balik Papan, Borneo east coast oil center, whose vast oil stores and installations were destroyed before the Japanese landed there.

Fighting continued not only near Balik Papan, but in the town itself, said the communiqué. Bands of Indies guerrilla campaigners were said to be harrying the Japanese forces which occupied the Minahassa Peninsula, northeastern arm of Celebes.

Unofficial word was received that the Dutch defenders were putting up a bitter struggle against the sea-borne and overland Japanese drive on Pontianak, chief port on the west coast of Borneo with a normal population of 50,000. Fighting also was assumed to be continuing in the Kendari region in southeastern Celebes.

The communiqué reported further intensive Japanese aerial reconnaissance over the islands. Here and there bombs were dropped which caused slight damage to material but no persons were killed, said the High Command.

There was no new word concerning the Japanese invasion armada in Macassar Strait, which at last report was said to be continuing its thrust toward Java, seat of the United Nations' Supreme Command in the Southwest Pacific.

Effective defense of Borneo, it was generally conceded, was an almost impossible task, since the island is as large as England and Wales together and is little more than one dense jungle.

Formidable mountain ranges and dense jungles threaded by a few trails stand between Kuching, the Sarawak capital, and Pontianak, but there are some navigable streams.

In nearing Pontianak the Japanese were coming closer to the Dutch tin islands of Banka and Billiton, which lie off the east coast of Sumatra. Banka is 250 miles southwest of Potianak across the Karimata Channel, and Billiton, which lies just southeast of Banka, is 50 miles nearer.

The two islands lie about 375 miles south and slightly east of Singapore and apparently are Japanese objectives also because their possession would help encircle that important Allied base.

China:

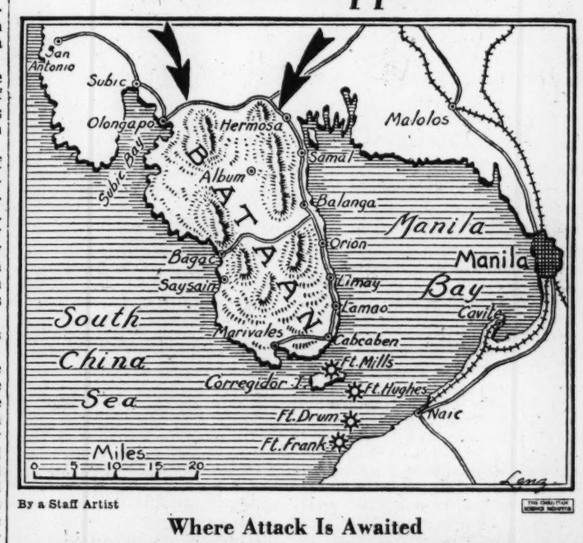
Chinese forces on the South Kwangtung front are continuing their counter-attacks along both banks of the East River, a Chinese headquarters communiqué reported today.

One Chinese unit was said to have pursued the Japanese to the outskirts of Poklo, 75 miles east of Canton, where the Japanese rushed up reinforcements. In fierce fighting, the Japanese were believed to have suffered heavy losses.

The communiqué also reported constant raids during January on enemy outposts on the northern Kiangsu front in East China, with Suchow, a railway junction 170 miles northwest of Nanking, as the chief objective.

Traffic on both railways was reported disrupted by frequent derailments and at least five Japanese locomotives were said to have been blown up. Considerable quantities of military supplies were destroyed, the communiqué added.

In the Philippines



By a Staff Artist

Where Attack Is Awaited

The black arrows indicate points on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's flanks where the Japanese have been making attacks apparently preliminary to a major offensive which is being prepared behind the lines.

U. S. Arms Speeded to Africa

Continued from Page 1

ate appropriations subcommittee to make any naval ship, weapon or plane constructed with funds appropriated since March 11, 1940, eligible for transwer to any member of the United Nations bloc, under the Lend-Lease program.

The request would make possible the transfer of any naval item produced with funds allocated by Congress since passage of the Lend-Lease bill. In addition, the President asked the committee to add $5,401,300,000 to the $19,877,965,474 Navy supply bill for procurement of additional planes and ordnance this year.

The request also would add $948,979,935 to naval construction funds for 1943 and, if accepted by the Committee, raise the total of the supply bill to $24,994,265,474.

The increasing importance which American strategy is placing on the air arm of its forces is illustrated by the latest Navy's request to the Senate that $4,000,000,000 be added to the record-breaking $20,000,000,000 Navy supply bill now before the Committee.

To support this radical increase in air strength for the Navy is the testimony of Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, who assured the subcommittee that the funds for this purpose would be of "utmost value" in providing necessary air strength.

Air Protection Sought

Senator John H. Overton (D) of Louisiana, chairman of the subcommittee, is pushing the additional sum "to provide air protection for capital ships."

That the request for the $4,000,000,000 had been made direct by representatives of the Navy itself was indicated by the fact that the Committee was asked not to make public the number of types of planes that would be produced with the additional funds.

Senator Overton said that assurances were given that sufficient production facilities were available for utilization of the additional funds "at once," although they total far more than the appropriations anticipated when the House passed the bill only two days ago.

Together with the $1,688,281,470 included in the House bill for Naval aviation, the increased air appropriation is expected to provide 27,000 additional Naval planes. The $12,500,000,000 Army air bill approved Wednesday carried funds for 33,000 more planes for the land forces.

The President in his opening address to Congress set a 60,000 plane goal for 1942.

College Registrations Drop on Pacific Coast

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 30 (AP)—The call to arms is hitting Pacific Coast colleges hard.

Some second semester registrations are not complete, but a survey from Seattle, Wash., to San Diego, Calif., indicates 15 per cent will be a conservative figure of withdrawals for military service or defense industries. The latter is claiming many girl students, but men furnish by far the bulk of the drop.

Third Front Faces Hitler In Balkans

Continued from Page 1

tories. He said in "Vienna recently extremely serious strikes have taken place. In one converted factory which now is making hand grenades the workers went on strike and when the authorities tried to force the men to continue work, the workers set the factory on fire and after two days the factory was completely destroyed.

Oil Supplies Lost

"On the Danube at Lobau, in the ancient park of the former residence of the Crown Prince Rudolf, the Germans had built huge petrol tanks before the war and after the occupation of Austria. Recently holes were drilled into the tanks by saboteurs and all the petrol flowed into the Danube. The saboteurs did not fire the petrol because if they had done so half of Vienna might have been burnt.

"Serious riots also have taken place in Germany itself. Two weeks ago in Stuttgart a German woman made trouble while standing in a bread line, and when the police tried to arrest her all the other women in the line attacked the police, some of whom were wounded. Police were forced to release the woman."

Commenting on the situation in the occupied Balkans a well-known American radiocaster recently in Balkan capitals told this writer, "I am astonished that British military authorities have not made more plans to co-operate with the patriots resisting the Nazis in the Balkans." The fact that Gen. Draja Mihailovitch, the Serb patriot leader, is in radio communication with the Allies shows that the Allied command could give more effective aid to the Yugoslav patriots.

"The Middle East command should prepare Commandos for future operations in the Balkans and it is important for the Allies to aid the starving Greeks because the Greeks form an important element for the final Balkan revolt."

The "Third Front"

"Another famous American correspondent who knows Yugoslavia well said recently, "Hitler now has got what he dreaded—a third front in the Balkans. Yugoslav resistance is magnificent and unceasing. The Allies must come to realize that the armies now fighting in the Balkans must and should receive all possible military aid, especially in planes as soon as possible."

Discussing the important role that the Balkans are destined to play in bringing about Hitler's downfall a distinguished American diplomat said, "the Balkans are the bridgehead for a European invasion. Yugoslavia is the first span in the bridge, therefore, the Allies should do all in their power to help the gallant armies of General Mihailovitch."

Washington Used Them? —Spoons Gift to 'Kenmore'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—John Lewis Hervey, of Chicago, has presented to Kenmore, historic mansion here, three silver spoons which belonged to his great-great-grandfather and great-great-grandmother, who, at the time of George Washington's stay at Valley Forge in 1777-1778, entertained their cousin and later "Father of Our Country."

For Valor

Associated Press

Second Lieut. Alexander R. Nininger, Jr.

United States Army officer who won Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously for his heroic exploit in the Philippines is shown at the left as he was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1941.

Father of 'Boy Who Never Quit' To Receive Son's Medal of Honor

LAKE WORTH, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—A father today awaited presentation of America's highest war award for his only son killed in battle — "Sandy," the boy who "never quit anything he started."

The war's first Congressional Medal of Honor was posthumously awarded yesterday to Second Lieut. Alexander Ramsey Nininger, Jr., "for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty" in the Philippines.

"It was just like him," the father said. "He had tremendous determination and from the time he was a small boy he never quit anything he started. He decided when he was about 11 years old he wanted to go to West Point and become an officer in the United States Army. From then on nothing could stop him."

The award actually will go to the young man's father, A. R. Nininger, Sr., a theater manager here. It will be the first since the United States declared war Dec. 8.

Lieutenant Nininger, who was graduated from West Point only last June, took a rifle and some hand grenades and attacked Japanese snipers and groups in "fox holes" who had penetrated American lines and stalled a counterattack. That was on Jan. 12 at Abucay on Bataan Peninsula along the shores of Manila Bay.

Lieutenant Nininger was a star football player and honor student at Fort Lauderdale High School. He was born at Gainesville, Ga., and spent much of his boyhood in Atlanta.

Only a few months ago Lieutenant Nininger visited Fort Lauderdale where he told a Rotary Club meeting that he asked for service in the Philippines because "it offers the best opportunity for an officer eager for action and hard work."

Hitler: Watch U-Boats Now

Continued from Page 1

that in North Africa Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel "turned around the moment that our enemies thought he was beaten and drove the British before him."

"The most difficult part is behind us," he asserted.

Hitler assailed President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and declared that, excepting his Axis partners, Germany is fighting a new world war against her same old foes

Most of the address was a reiteration of Hitler's long-standing arguments that Germany was persecuted.

He said that even in the last war Prime Minister Churchill was among the English "warmongers" and that President Roosevelt was the right hand of Woodrow Wilson, whom he described as "the man who caused the greatest harm to the German people."

Hitler declared that "at the time of the last war Germany was a monarchy and war was forced upon her."

"Today," he said, "Germany is not a monarchy but our same enemies say it is the system that they are fighting.

"We have not wished to force our system upon others, and therefore we must ask what is the actual reason why our system is being fought.

Second World War

"England, which claims to be a democracy, has forced her rule upon 380,000,000 Indians. England has throughout the centuries subjected one people after another.

"Ever since it has been England's principal aim to maintain her rule by preventing any other nation in Europe from rising."

Hitler declared England's aim had been to maintain the balance of power in Europe, and declared "they wanted a Europe divided against itself."

Hitler said the present conflict was properly called a Second World War.

"That means," he said, "that this war is identified with the other war in which I, myself, took part as a private. This is true not only because the war engulfs the whole globe, but also because it is being fought for the same purposes.

"The forces which caused the First World War are responsible for the present war also. Those forces are trying to attain the same goals which they sought to achieve in the last war. . . . I am proud to say that the only countries which are an exception to this rule are today our allies—Italy, Japan, and the others."

Blames 'Traitors'

In the First World War, Hitler said, the Germans fought "gloriously" and the British "were almost on the point of breaking down when in the eleventh hour traitors in Germany broke the German might."

"This," he declared, "was exclusively our own fault.

"At that time a man faced us who caused the greatest harm to the German people—Woodrow Wilson. . . . The right hand of this man was the present President Roosevelt.

"The German people did not know that this American President (Wilson) in no way felt himself bound to keep to the truth. . . ."

The speech was relayed by all German radio stations as well as those throughout Italy, Finland, Rumania, Croatia and Manchukuo.

Seattle Studies Old Horse Laws

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 29 (AP)—Corporation Counsel A. C. Van Soelen reported today that his office has been getting numerous inquiries about the legal aspects of horses on the city's streets. Many people have written to check on reports that horses are barred by law from downstown streets. The ordinances, the attorney has to admit, are discouragingly hazy on the place of the horse in a motorized municipality. Who, for example, has the right-of-way, if a truck comes into an intersection from the right, but a horse is ahead by a nose?

Mr. Van Soelen confesses to being in the dark about where the headlights should go on a horse and wagon, but he is sure the tail light should go on the wagon. But overtime parking—that's a horse of another color. The law is clear and specific. Any animal which shall continuously occupy any public place for a period of 24 hours is declared a nuisance and may be impounded.

Portuguese Troops To Return to Timor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Britain and Portugal have concluded an agreement for the return of Portuguese troops to the Island of Timor, according to the British Broadcasting Company broadcast, recorded at the CBS short wave listening station, said that the agreement provides that following upon the British occupation of Timor, Portuguese troops will be returning to the island.

"The British occupation had been decided upon in order to prevent a Japanese landing."

Static Spark Blamed For Huge 'Sohio' Fire

LIMA, Ohio, Jan. 30 (AP)—A spark of static electricity was blamed today for a spectacular fire which destroyed 240,000 gallons of gasoline and other petroleum products at a Standard Oil Company of Ohio bulk station. Loss estimates ran from $100,000 to $300,000.

Eight storage tanks were destroyed before the stubborn blaze was extinguished early today. Flames bursting from a tank truck at a loading rack about 2 p. m. yesterday, spread quickly and smoke rose 1,000 feet into the air.

Firemen played water on a sheet iron roof sheltering 100 barrels of naphtha while refinery workmen in asbestos suits removed the drums. C. A. Doyle, the company's Lima division manager, said the naphtha would have exploded "worse than bombs."

British Admit Bengasi Fall In Axis Drive

Continued from Page 1

to withdraw after putting up a stubborn fight, the British announced today.

The Middle East Command communiqué declared that the converging attacks by the superior Axis forces, which included tanks, necessitated the second British withdrawal from Bengasi in less than a year.

However, the Middle East Command said British patrols in the Msus area, 70 miles southeast of Bengasi, forced Axis patrols to withdraw after a brief brush.

An authoritative British source in London declared today that all British fores were removed from Bengasi before it was occupied, and military quarters said most British ammunition dumps and supplies were destroyed before the withdrawal.

A military commentator had said earlier some British forces might have been removed by sea, since there was no intention of making Bengasi "another Tobruk."

The Nazi forces of Gen. Erwin Rommel, who was reported elevated to Field Marshal, which advanced on Bengasi from the south Jan. 28 consisted of two strong columns, both including tanks, the Middle East Command said.

Deploying "greatly superior strength in this area," the British said, the Axis troops forced the Seventh Indian Brigade to give ground despite its strong rearguard action.

Second Nazi Force

"In the meantime, to the east of the escarpment, an even stronger enemy force which on Jan. 28 had reached Regima (16 miles east of Bengasi) also pressed on and by nightfall established itself across the coast road of Bengasi," the British communiqué said.

"These converging attacks by greatly superior enemy forces made further withdrawal of our troops inevitable, and the Fourth Indian Division, which was covering Bengasi, now has been withdrawn northeast of the town."

The British declared that in the Msus area, 70 miles southeast of Bengasi, where a substantial Axis force including tanks still remains, enemy detachments parolling to the northeast withdrew on making contact with British patrols.

Meanwhile, observers pointed out that recapture of Bengasi, prime port and air base site on the Libyan hump, closely commanding the Mediterranean waistline, is the most serious aspect as yet of the Nazi-Fascist counter-offensive in North Africa. By Prime Minister Churchill's own accounting, Bengasi plays an important part in the major strategy of the Middle East, it was pointed out. In British hands and adequately manned with air power and equipped to service submarines, Bengasi powerfully backed up the Malta outpost in the Sicilian straits, these sources said.

Explanation of Retreat

There is still no explanation of the second British retreat in central Libya unless it springs, as did the first, from withdrawal of Empire forces on that front for use elsewhere, presumably in the Pacific theater.

There seems small question that transfer of Empire air power to some other front, as well as Axis success in feeding reinforcements to Libya through the British blockade, had something to do with British back-stepping in Africa. It was air mastery, attained largely with American-made equipment, that paved the way for the second British westward push, now in reverse. There has been nothing to suggest that British air losses in the prolonged battle were so heavy as to weaken them greatly.

Loss of Bengasi, however, raises anew the possibility of an Axis thrust into Egypt. The offsetting factor is the evidence now doubly impressed on all observers that in desert warfare there is a distance limit beyond which mechanized forces cannot maintain their attack momentum, observers declared.

The original Italian attempt to invade Egypt bogged down only a short stride east of the Libyan-Egyptian border. It quickly ran itself out of breath, once it left the fairly close vicinity of Italian bases in Libya. The first British counterdrive that pierced more than 300 miles westward was similarly stalled.

In precisely the same way Field Marshal Rommel's first counter-drive which reached the Egyptian border ran itself out, and now Britain's second massive offensive seems to have met the same fate. The implication is that mechanized warfare in a desert terrain can take objectives 200 to 300 miles distant from advance bases, but cannot securely hold them, it was held. The enemy, falling back on his sources of fuel and supplies, gains strength as the attacker loses it.

The obvious lesson, according to these sources, of that is that Egypt is reasonably safe from invasion from the west, unless the Axis pours far greater air, tank and infantry forces and supplies across the Mediterranean than it has been able to amass there up to now or is likely to achieve.

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People Grow Hungrier in Nazi Europe

The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 29—Scarcity of food is becoming increasingly severe in Norway, Finland, Serbia, and particularly Greece, but Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Hungary, and Bulgaria are better off, according to the most recent analysis made here.

The situation in Italian-occupied Greece was described in one Swiss newspaper recently as being so critical that 2,000 fatalities resulting from starvation were recorded in Athens in one day alone. Bread was reported selling for $15 a loaf. Added confirmation of this serious shortage in Greece is contained in the disclosure that Britain was to dispatch a food shipment to Greece this week, in what would be the first announced lifting of the blockade on the Axis-occupied continent.

Other reports from Greece state that there is no longer any trace of oil or other fats, that cereals, meat, potatoes, eggs and sugar have vanished completely from the markets. Fodder has disappeared, and livestock is becoming daily scarcer.

A serious though apparently localized food shortage which led to food riots in several Departments of southern France in the middle of January, was lifted to some extent when the Vichy Government this week rushed hundreds of tons of foodstuffs into the area.

Cranborne Statement Misleading

This latter shortage points up the fact that while a single country such as France may have theoretically sufficient food for its population on a per capita basis, faulty distribution and poor administration of rationing may deprive certain sections of the average quotas.

Thus the statement recently made by Lord Cranborne, British Dominions Secretary, that with the exception of parts of Greece Yugoslavia, and Northern Norway, there is at present no considerable food shortage in Europe, may be misleading. Finland, for instance, may by careful rationing provide a subsistence food supply for each of its citizens. But this does not mean that every Finn will be able to obtain the maximum ration for himself.

Moreover, the present situation in Finland portends even more critical food scarcity.

The 1941 harvest was 30 per cent below normal while vital hay and potato crops were especially poor. In December the fat ration was decreased from 600 to 150 grams (from 21 to about 5 ounces), but was raised to 300 grams in January. The meat ration was halved in January to 12-marks (about 20 cents) worth monthly per person. Bread remained the same at 1,400 grams (about three pounds) per person weekly, but this amount includes barley, groats, macaroni, and flour. The sugar ration remains at one kilo a month. Milk remains about one-tenth of a quart daily. Each person was allowed 250 grams of dried fruit in January.

100,000 Children Threatened

It is stated that 100,000 children will face famine this winter. Sweden is taking 6,000 undernourished Finnish children and Switzerland is planning some kind of aid. Denmark is cutting the butter ration 10 per cent to aid Finland. Finland needs 200,000 additional tons of grain of which Germany is supplying only 75,000.

In German-occupied Norway it is reported that 95 per cent of the fish catch is going to Germany. Recently it was reported that 20,000 Norwegian foreign workers at Trondheim, working at the German Naval Base, rioted because of lack of food.

In France the food situation for the summer was bearable but this winter has been worse than last winter. Rations vary with local conditions. Marseille recently was forced to employ emergency reserves due to bad weather resulting in the delaying of boats from North Africa. Conditions in the occupied and unoccupied portions are similar. Bread rations from 100 to 350 grams (about 3.5-4.5 ounces) weekly; cheese, 50 grams weekly; eggs, one per month; wine, one quarter to three quarters of a quart daily, and meat, 125 to 180 grams per week.

Meanwhile, the black market is booming throughout Europe, particularly in France. At Bordeaux there is reported to be a complete black slaughter house with livestock. In Paris in the last three months 29 wholesale dealers were arrested for food crimes. Since April 16, 175 have been indicted for food crimes, 52,000,000 francs have been paid in fines, and food valued at 90,000,000 francs has been confiscated. A ring of food card counterfeiters was rounded up recently and the leader was given life imprisonment at hard labor. In Spain black marketmen are given terms in labor camps. In Germany the black market is repressed by even more Draconian punishment such as the execution of a postal clerk recently who stole soldiers' food parcels. However, it is still possible to get an extra fine meal at an extra fancy price in the back rooms of some restaurants. Foreign workers in Germany are undermining food morality, especially in big cities. Italian workers are said to carry on a lively black trading. A centralization block ration system equalizes distribution but does not work when there are no supplies. Recently 40 carloads of oranges and mandarines were received in Germany from Spain and were distributed over all Germany. In Kattowitz, Upper Silesia, children under 18 got one kilogram of apples between Jan. 8 and 14 and were forbidden to have oranges. Grownups over 18 got half a kilogram of oranges and were forbidden to have any apples.

Ukraine Disappoints

German food specialists placed great hopes upon the Russian food-rich Ukraine which was dangled before the eyes of the people. Even if Germany holds a portion of the Ukraine, other specialists point out that it will take years before the area produces normally again.

Switzerland's Problems

Bulgaria, although suffering no serious shortage of food, nevertheless has cut its bread ration from 400 grams (about 14 ounces) to 15 grams daily.

Hungary was to ration bread, flour, sugar, butter and fats beginning this month.

Rumania, which was once known as the granary of Europe, now has two breadless days a week. Violation of Rumanian food control regulations recently resulted in the arrest of 300 Bucharest marketers.

Tiny Switzerland, wedged in between Axis or Axis-occupied countries, is facing mounting problems. With three meatless days a week at present, there is prospect of even greater shortages as feed shortages threaten the supplies of cattle as well as poultry.

U. S. Supplying Food for Russia

By the Associated Press

Washington

Although it had been stated officially that this country would help supply its Allies with food, first indications that food purchases were being made for Russia came in a recent Agriculture Department report on Lend-Lease buying operations.

Announcing that the Government had delivered $300,000,000 worth of food and other farm products to the British Government for Lend-Lease shipment, the Department said: "We are continuing heavy purchases to make available the vital supply of food for England and Russia."

Europe Gets Good Food—But at a Price

The means by which food may be purchased in Europe illicitly, at fantastic prices, was studied by Victor M. Bienstock, chief of the ONA Foreign Service, from the vantage point of Lisbon.

(By the Overseas News Agency)

(Copyright 1942)

Do you want caviar? Would you like a new suit of the finest English woolens? You can have these in Hitler's Europe, even though you are not a Nazi potentate—if you can pay the price.

Starvation stalks the Continent. But you can still have a sybarite's meal in almost every city under Nazi domination—if you can pay—due to the Black Market.

Around the Ritz Hotel in Madrid men, women, and children may be encountered too apathetic as a result of hunger to seek shelter from the biting cold. But the hotel porter will tell you where you can get a very handsome lunch for about $8.

In Marseille, according to the law, shoes must be soled with wood. But you can get a good pair of all-leather shoes on the Black Market, smuggled in across the frontier by Italian bootleggers.

No Limit to Prices

There is hardly a luxury commodity that cannot be bought on the Black Markets in Europe despite the Continent's lack of supplies and the drastic rationing restrictions. There is no limit to the prices that Black Market operators can charge, except the extremely high figures their customers are prepared to pay.

Money isn't worth much in Hitler's Europe today. No one dreams of saving Reichsmarks, or French francs or Spanish pesetas in view of the unremitting activity of the Nazi printing presses. So those who are profiting by the war—the Nazi agents with unlimited expense accounts, the Quislings with warchests, the businessmen who "collaborate" with the Nazis and get huge incomes in undependable currency—live high while they can and spend their money freely. A Nazi official in Warsaw, for example, doesn't mind paying 300 zlotys for a kilo of coffee—$60 for two pounds at prewar exchange rates. The German-printed Polish currency comes easily and he knows that in a year or two, perhaps, it won't be worth the paper it is printed on.

This is one class of Black Market customer. The other is the unlucky average citizen of an occupied country or an "ally" like Italy who finds that he simply cannot live on the amount of food available to him under the legal rations. He has to go to the Black Market for bread, or oil for cooking, or for the meat his ration card permits him to buy legally but which was unobtainable on the legal market.

The average man can't do much on the Black Market to supplement his meager diet. He doesn't see the easy money that's floating around. His salary or income, if he is lucky, hasn't been reduced much, though his taxes have shot up along with the cost of living. He can't buy much more food than will keep his family going. When it comes to clothing, the luxury articles are not for him. He would be very happy if he could get a second-hand coat in fairly good condition.

There is no mystery about the plentiful supplies available to Black Market operators at a time when in many lands the average citizen is unable to get his legal rations because of shortage of supplies. Nazi rule has unloosed in Germany and a dozen occupied countries a wave of corruption unparalleled in generations. In Germany, butter, sugar and similar foods are available on the Black Market because corrupt Nazi officials divert quantities from the legal supplies and the Black operators share their spoils with Gestapo "protectors."

In Paris, a principal source of supply for the Black Market dealers are the German occupation officials, police and military, who dispose of their "excess" supplies in exchange for other commodities they desire.

In Unoccupied France, in Belgium, Holland, Poland and other occupied lands, there are additional sources of supply. A farmer, for instance, will withhold from the official purchasing and requisition agencies, butter, eggs, and other products and sell them to Black Market buying agents for from five to ten times the official price. Cattle and pigs are slaughtered illegally and the meat sold to Black Market butchers. The farmer runs a great risk in doing this. In Germany itself, the supreme penalty has been inflicted for such violations of the law, and in Poland there are thousands of men in prisons and concentration camps for withholding farm produce from the official agencies. Eight thousand men in the Czech Protectorate were denounced in six months last year for holding back supplies from the Nazis for the Black Market.

In Warsaw, young Poles frequently steal through the police guards to farms near the city and buy a kilo of butter which they smuggle into the city and sell to the Black Market dealer, making enough money on the operation to provide his family with Black Market potatoes for a month. The penalty for detection is imprisonment of his entire family.

Nazis Aid Bootleggers

The most fortunate people in Spain are the few thousand who live near the British fortress of Gibraltar and cross the frontier to day jobs there on construction work, as clerks in stores, and in other capacities. They get paid in Gibraltar, buy food and other supplies there sufficient for their families and with a good surplus over, and re-sell the surplus in La Linea at prices that bid fair to make them wealthy in pesetas. The people around Gibraltar, incidentally, are the only unstarved workers in all of Spain.

But in most of Hitler's Europe, large and well-organized bands of bootleggers and hijackers operate, usually in co-operation with the Nazi and local authorities. They run supplies across frontiers from one country to another, hijack warehouses and stores, and organize their own collections of supplies from producers. Their operations in general can be likened only to those of liquor rings during Prohibition.

The lucrative Black Market in Nice, Capital of the French Riviera, where thousands of people wealthy in francs still reside, is supplied by a gang of Italian smugglers who can sell almost anything on sufficient notice. They bring supplies from hungry Italy to equally hungry Nice and from the Riviera to cities in northern Italy. Some of their supplies for Nice are taken out of Italian Government storehouses by financial arrangement with corrupt Fascist officials.

Claim of Sabotage At Air Plant Made

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 30 (AP)—A United Automobile Workers Union (C. I. O.) official charged today that at the Curtiss-Wright Airplane Plant here "there seems to be a deliberate attempt to sabotage the morale of workers." He requested the Navy and War Departments to seize the plant "to get production going."

Nicholas Dragon, Assistant Director of the Union's Aviation Division, made the charge in telegrams to Secretary of the Navy Knox, and Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War.

Curtiss-Wright officials made no statement immediately. The company is manufacturing a powerful new dive bomber and scouting planes for the Navy.

Bus Fares Up, Too, By ICC Permission

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The nation's highway bus lines received permission yesterday to increase their fares by 10 per cent.

In authorizing the increase, the Interstate Commerce Commission stipulated that the carriers could put the higher fares into effect 10 days after filing schedules. While no date for the filing was indicated, the bus lines were reported to be anxious to apply the increased fares as soon as possible.

Exempted from the higher fares are members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard and personnel of the British military forces traveling in uniform.

The railroads have been authorized to increase passenger fares 10 per cent, and will put the new rates into effect Feb. 10. This increase was estimated at $45,000,000 yearly, based on 1941 business. There was no estimate on the aggregate amount of the bus increase.

Ruins of Cirene See History Made Again

Wide World; Associated Press

Modern Warfare Against an Ancient Background

Above: With bayonets fixed, Indian troops move cautiously through the ruins of an ancient palace in Cirene as the British imperial forces advanced in Libya. Center left: An Indian soldier examines an old tablet commemorating the rebuilding of Cirene by the Roman Emperors Hadrian and Trajan. Center right: A piece of archaic statuary in the ruins of Cirene interests these Indian soldiers. Below: Indian troops march in single file past some of the ruins of Cirene.

Libya Battle Recalls Glories of Ancient Cities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recapture by the Germans of Bengasi in Libya brings the Teuton forces into a territory that once, many centuries ago, was a great and flourishing province with Cirene, a few miles to the east, as its metropolis and Bengasi, or Hesperides as it then was, one of its chief ports.

Nothing today remains of the massive buildings, temples, and port structures but a few ruins, the most complete of them being found around the site of Cirene.

The story goes that some 2,500 years ago there was a Greek named Battus, who was tremendously ambitious for political advancement, but who was so halting in his speech that in his own community he raised laughter rather than applause when he got up on the hustings to address the public. His ambition was not dampened, however, and be bethought him to try his hand in the colonies, where it was customary to have a Greek as king, or oekist, as the term was.

So he consulted the oracle at Delphi and the oracle's pronouncement was—go and be cattle-raising oekist in Libya. Battus had no notion where Libya was, but he got as far as Crete and there found a fisherman named Korobius catching purple shellfish, who said he had once been wrecked at an island off the coast of Libya.

Land at Cirene

Battus therefore spread abroad news of his plans through Sparta and Crete and, guided by Korobius, they all sailed for Libya in two pentekonters, or armed ships, with fifty rowers each. They found a point near Cirene and settled down. Unfortunately the locality appeared to be a slab of tabular limestone unsuited to raising cattle or anything else and Battus went back to the oracle in high dudgeon for some plain speaking. The oracle coldly snubbed him with: "If you, who have never visited the cattle-breeding Libya, know it better than I who have, I greatly admire your cleverness."

Battus returned to Libya in chastened mood and found local Arabs to guide him to the present site of Cirene. They told him: "Here is the place you seek, for here the sky is perforated." Later Battus found that the astute Arabs had led him through better watered places by night so that he would not see them.

However they stuck to Cirene and began building their city, Battus realizing all his ambitions as oekist of the colony. He was succeeded by his son Arcesilaus in B. C. 590 and after that for eight generations the oekist of Cirene was alternately a Battus and an Arcesilaus. Their capital at its heyday had some 100,000 inhabitants.

Other Cities Built

New settlers came flocking to the place from Greece and the Aegean islands and in time a great and thriving city raised its head, standing 1,800 feet above the Mediterranean and sloping down to it in gracefully terraced hills to the harbor, which was called Apollonia (the present Mersa Susa), after Apollo, whose oracle had been so insistent on the whole enterprise.

Other cities sprang up near by, such as Barca (today Barce), 70 miles to the west, and Hesperides, or Bengasi.

They raised oil and wine and corn on their sandy, but vigorous soil, and, of course, cattle. The horses they raised, being of Arab breed, soon became famous, and the men of Cirene were conspicuous in the great Greek games with their chariot races. It had its poets and learned men, including Callimachus, Aristippus, a pupil of Socrates, Eratosthenes, and many another.

Cirene and its neighboring cities remained at the peak of their prosperity until 450 B. C. when fifth columnists brought in the Persians. The invader besieged Barca for nine months without success and then, with true totalitarian craftiness agreed to raise the siege on payment of tribute to the King of Persia. The agreement was bound by an oath, which the Persian general sworn to keep "as long as this earth shall keep its place." Since "this earth" was merely some soil spread over hurdles spanning a ditch—arranged for the purpose—the Persians held themselves no longer tied by their oath and immediately took the city. Cirenaica remained in the Persian orbit with some of its old glory and later, in 96 A. D. passed into Roman hands. It gradually declined until the fifth century A. D. when it passed out of history.

Secret Bomb Plant In South Africa

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Justice Ministry announced last night discovery of a secret bomb factory and arrest of a number of men believed responsible for recent bombings such as those which over-night knocked out 12 electric power lines in the Transvaal.

Dr Colin Steyn, Minister of Justice, said that in the future all persons convicted of sabotage or possession of explosives would be subject to capital punishment.

'I Love My Country' Wrote Hawaii Victim

MENOMINEE, Mich., Jan 30 (AP)—In 1920 a 10-year-old D. A. R. Boys' Club member wrote an essay on "Why I Love My Country and Its Flag."

In it he said:

"I love my country because it is true, just and free. It is a country which gives its little friends their freedom and watches over them until they believe they are strong. I am proud of my country because it is a great country, a democratic country and flies a great flag."

The author was Herman Reuss, who, as a Sergeant in the United States Army Air Corps, was fatally wounded Dec. 7 in the Japanese attack on Hawaii.

Ferry Bomber Crashes In Swamp in Maryland

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30 (AP)—Three Army Ferry Command pilots on a routine training flight were killed late yesterday when their bomber plunged into a swamp and burned completely.

Ferry command officers said that the plane crashed in a clump of trees within five miles of the Glenn L. Martin plant airport from which it had taken off shortly before the crash. They said the cause of the crash had not been determined.

Reds Menace Nazi Winter Line In Lower Dnieper Basin Area

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (AP)—Cavalry-paced Soviet troops who struck through fortified positions across the Donets Basin operated today only 70 miles from the big bend of the lower Dnieper River, menacing German winter lines clear to the Sea of Azov.

[This was the first indication that Russian counter-attacking forces had crossed the Donets River.]

The Soviet Information Bureau disclosed the strategic situation in announcing the recapture of Lozovaya, midway between the Donets and the Dnieper, through a 93-mile advance in which it said 25,000 Germans were killed in 10 days of fighting.

Three German divisions—the 257th, 68th and 298th—and three regiments—the 236th antitank, the 169th Infantry and a Hungarian cavalry regiment—were officially declared to have been "utterly routed." (At full strength these would represent about 50,000 men.)

"Headquarters of the 257th Infantry Division were smashed and its documents were captured," the Information Bureau said. "Standards of the 457th and 516th Infantry Regiments were captured. A considerable defeat was inflicted upon the 44th and 295th Infantry Divisions and units of the 62nd, 46th and 94th Infantry Divisions."

The Toll of Battle

Among battle trophies listed were 658 field guns, 40 tanks and armored cars, 843 machine guns, 6,013 automobiles, 438 supply trucks, 2,400 carts and 2,800 horses.

Following a Soviet Information Bureau Communiqué announcing some 400 villages and towns were reoccupied in the advance to Lozovaya, another announcement today said Red Army forces operating on the southern front liberated 30 inhabited localities in a single day.

The latest announcement also reported that on the Kalinin Front, northwest of Moscow, "our units liberated 35 inhabited places from the German invaders." Destruction of 12 enemy planes in a fight for a large airdrome also was announced.

Red Army infantry rode even atop tanks to the fighting zones, the Government newspaper Izvestia said, behind roving squadrons of Cossack horsemen.

Seek to Retake Steel City

Below the Russian lines are such German-held cities as Slavyansk, Artemovsk, Stalino, Taganrog, and Mariupol; 70 miles north of Lozovaya lies Kharkov, the Russian Pittsburgh, toward which other Soviet troops have been striking in direct assaults.

Among 400 villages and towns claimed reoccupied in the southern advance to Lozovaya was Barvenkova. Russian dispatches said 1,000 Germans were wiped out in a single day's action in that sector.

Mopping up operations consolidated earlier gains on the central front, where Soviet troops invest vast blocks of territory both above and below the Smolensk highway.

A communiqué said the Russians recaptured Sukhinichi and Myatlevo, in the Kirov Zone 150 miles southwest of Moscow, and the villages of Aleksandrov and Mokroye.

In the attack which took Barvenkova, Russian troops crept into hills surrounding the town during the night and swept down upon the German garrison at daybreak.

Meanwhile, cavalry units came in behind the town, cutting off the Nazi retreat.

Moscow newspapers made much of the recapture of Lozovaya, which they described as the rail gate to the Ukraine grain and the Donets Basin coal regions.

The Russians reported that the Germans were routed in a big battle three days ago at the Lozovaya railway station and that Rumanian reinforcements, on which the Germans had counted, arrived too late. The reinforcements, too, were hurled back, the Russians declared.

Unconfirmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—The British radio said today that "the German command is making a desperate bid to force the Nazi Army to hold the defense line," the CBS short wave listening station reported

"An order just issued," BBC added, "says that German soldiers who retreat will be deemed unwilling to fight for Hitler. Retreat will mean death from a German bullet."

Soviet Honors Boy

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (AP)—A young Russian boy, Kolya Andrianoff, has been awarded the coveted Military Award, the Order of the Red Star, for braving enemy fire to help a Red Army unit locate and wipe out camouflaged German machine-gun nests.

An official citation said that during the heat of a battle on the Western Front the boy suddenly appeared among the troops of General Yefremoff, who were being subjected to a blasting fire from hidden Nazi positions.

Kolya, whose home is in that region and who quietly had watched where the Germans set up their guns, pointed them out to the Russians, who directed their fire at these targets and eliminated them.

More Russian Power

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Jan. 28, Delayed (AP)—The giant turbines and other equipment of the Dnieper River dam power station were dismantled and moved east before the structure was blown up and left to the German invaders last year, representatives of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic said today.

The Ukrainian headquarters said the turbines soon would be used again to generate electricity for Russian industry.

The majority of the Ukrainian industry was said to be working in new locations deep in the hinterland. It was said the entire evacuated tractor fleet was undergoing repairs preparatory to spring work in the fields.

5 'Trans-Atlantic' Nazi Bombers Shot Down Over Britain

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Five of the new German Dornier 217 bombers publicized as being able to carry bombs to the United States have been destroyed thus far this year in night raids on Britain, the Air Ministry said today.

At least one was known to have been brought down late last year, it was stated, and the record this year also includes a number known to have been badly damaged.

"If its designers had hoped the speed of the new bomber would enable it to outfly our night fighters," the Air Ministry news service said "they have been disappointed for Beaufighters have done particularly well against it."

Two quick bursts from the guns of a Beaufighter finished one Dornier 217 caught raiding the northeast coast of England, it said, in a combat at 12,000 feet which lasted only a few seconds before the raider blew up with a terrific flash.

The pilot of another Beaufighter related that the pilot of a Dornier 217 he encountered increased speed when he saw he was being stalked but the British airman quickly overhauled his quarry and fired five bursts.

The German plane went into a dive and the Beaufighter pilot said he followed it down and watched it explode with "a big white flash."

Nazis Close Part Of Norway Coast Fearing Invasion

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 30 (AP)—Several sectors of the Norwegian Coast have been closed to shipping by German authorities, presumably in connection with fears of an Allied invasion, Oslo dispatches said today.

The Selbjornsfjord, off Bergen, has been barred to shipping, and the German Command is warning ships to stay away, it was said. Large minefields were reported to have been laid on the Malangenfjord, in northern Norway, and the harbor of the town of Hammerfest is said to have been closed.

It is rumored that these precautions were taken after receipt of word that an Allied attack on Bergen might be expected.

Australian Disagrees

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 30 (AP)—Deputy Prime Minister Francis Forde declared today that the Australian Government does not agree with British Prime Minister Churchill's view that a Japanese invasion of Australia is only a remote possibility and therefore will proceed with measures to meet invasion forces.

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Return of British Evacuees Begun in Small Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 30 — Although the entry of the United States into the war has brought about no change in the official Government evacuation policy, it is stated by the Dominions Office here that arrangements on a "limited scale" for the return of evacuees in the United States have existed for some time. It was only yesterday, however, that it was announced in the House of Commons.

Lieut. Col. John J. Llewellyn, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, informed the House that a small number of berths were being "specially allotted every month" to bring British women and children back through the dangers of the Atlantic to comparatively bomb-free Britain.

As America becomes more and more absorbed in its own belligerent problems there is an increasing tendency on the part of some British evacuees to want to re-cross the Atlantic, though not yet to any notable degree, according to officials of the Children's Overseas Reception Board.

Scarcity of Facilities

The condition which limits the scale of return to this country from America is the scarcity of shipping facilities. Colonel Llewellyn explained in answer to a question by Miss Thelma Cazalet some time ago that the Government gives certain facilities to evacuated persons wishing to come back to this country.

These facilities were and are on restricted scale, but so far, said Colonel Llewllyn, they seemed to be adequate to the demand. The British Government has never officially recognized the evacuation schemes for sending children to the United States; though hundreds of British children went to America in the summer of 1940, they went privately.

Advice and Guidance

"Officially" the Government has no knowledge of the return of any evacuees from America to this country, but unofficially they have heard that some few have come back.

The Children's Overseas Reception Board maintaines a liaison officer in the United States who is ready to give advice and guidance to any persons wishing to come back to Britain.

In the case of children the advice given very strongly is to remain in America. This advice is generally taken.

In fact, both the Children's Reception Board and the American Committee for the Evacuation of European Children declare the number returning is exceedingly small, hardly reaching two figures. This, however, may not always be so, especially if America becomes closely involved in active hostilities.

Will Help on Costs

Many British parents with children in America feel that the United States and Canada now have burdens of their own to carry, and therefore the recent official permission to defray part of the cost of their maintenance has been warmly welcomed in London, declared the representative of the Children's Overseas Reception Board here.

It is understood here that the children who desire to return home are chiefly confined to boys and girls reaching the ages of 17 and 18 who feel that they would like to come back to bear their due share of the war's risks.

The Government's official evacuation schemes for sending children to Australia ceased a long time ago through lack of shipping facilities, and no question has arisen of bringing them back now that Australia is threatened with invasion, according to the Dominions Office.

Some parents over here are naturally anxious as the result of recent events, but in the main there is full confidence in the ability of the Australian Government to handle the situation, says the official Children's Evacuation Board.

Biddle Ousts Enemy Aliens From Two West Coast Areas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Exclusion of "alien enemies" from two areas deemed vital to the war effort was ordered last night by Attorney General Francis Biddle in the first of a series of steps which may soon clear German, Japanese and Italian nationals out of large sectors of California and neighboring States.

Mr. Biddle announced that, acting on the first recommendations of many to be made by the War Department, he was ordering citizens of the three countries with whom the United States is at war to leave and remain out of certain portions of San Francisco and Los Angeles. The effective date is Feb. 24.

At the same time, he disclosed that 27 additional areas, all less densely populated with enemy aliens, would be designated tomorrow, with numerous additional sectors to be added when the Navy Department's recommendations come through.

Mr. Biddle said that "several thousand" Germans, Japanese and Italians were in the two areas known to the Army's Western Defense Command as No. 19 and No. 33. Relatively few of those nationals are in the 27 sectors to be named tomorrow, he added, and therefore they have been ordered to leave by Feb. 15.

The Los Angeles area borders the Pacific Ocean and includes the municipal airport. The San Francisco area covers the waterfront from China Basin to the Presidio.

The exclusion order will be enforced through the enemy alien identification program which begins in the eight States of the Western Command on Monday and requires every German, Japanese and Italian to apply for a certificate, to bear his picture, fingerprint and signature, which must be carried at all times.

The Attorney General said that in addition to the War and Navy Departments he was co-operating with the Labor, Treasury and Agriculture Departments, the Federal Security Agency, the Work Projects Administration and the Office of Facts and Figures.

These steps, the Attorney General said, represent moves in "steadily tightening control of enemy aliens"—a "large and carefully worked out program" for internal security.

The Attorney General was unable to say where the alien enemies sent out of vital areas would be expected to go, but he said that assistance would be given where necessary.

The particular areas will be policed by representatives of the Justice Department with assistance from the Army.

Brewster in Canada Warns of Distrust

TORONTO, Jan. 30 (AP)—Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R), of Maine, member of the United States Senate Naval Committee, warned last night against the "voices of the simple and the subtle" which he said were "still sowing the seeds of suspicion and distrust" among the Allies to serve the "purpose of the common enemy."

"The tragedy of Pearl Harbor," he said in discussing "divisive influences" in the United States, "was not heightened by the war supplies that had been sent to other beleaguered lands. The troops landed this week in Northern Ireland could not have been used to aid General MacArthur." He added that "there is not one iota of evidence that it was lack of men or of supplies" that brought about the Pearl Harbor and Manila results.

Stressing the need for unity, Senator Brewster, who was addressing a Victory Loan dinner, said that "co-ordination in control and command is all that is required to bring our strength to bear wherever the foe shall be."

"Those who perished at Pearl Harbor will not have died in vain if America learns the lesson that division spells disaster," he said.

Three Held in $5,000 Bail On Espionage Charges

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 30 (AP)—Two men and a woman, arraigned on charges of espionage by sending information of military value to Germany, were placed under $5,000 bond each today for a hearing Feb. 12.

"I've never had any intention, whatever, to harm the United States in any way," said Dr. Hans Helmut Gros, as he appeared before a United States Commissioner with the other two defendants, his wife, Mrs. Frances Goeliert Gros, and Albrecht Rudolf Curt Reuter.

FBI Chief Richard Hood said the trio was implicated in the relaying of coded information to Germany. Dr. Gros, he disclosed, lived in Germany, Vienna, and Italy until 1939.

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Dinner Time With the AEF in Ulster

Associated Press Radiophoto

After the Meal Was Over

Members of the AEF stationed in Northern Ireland wave their eating utensils after finishing one of their first meals in Ulster.

AEF Eager to Fight to Get 'This War' Over

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The United States Embassy announced today that arrangements were being made to allow Americans in Allied forces to transfer to United States armed services.

WITH THE AEF IN NORTHERN IRELAND, Jan. 30 (AP)—Hundreds of American soldiers went for a route march through the Northern Ireland countryside today, singing as they marched.

As they passed through an Ulster town, they were given a great welcome.

The sentiment of the soldiers was expressed to this correspondent by a group standing in the center of their camp on a hillside among the trees of a former Irish estate.

"We are not surprised at anying any more," they said. "We have traveled 6,000 miles in the last month and a half and surprises have run out.

Ready to Fight

"From here on we are ready to fight and get this thing over quickly."

The officer commanding this base concurred.

He said his boys, husky Midwesterners, are "ready for combat."

As one American to another and one who, like them, is a stranger in a land which has felt the enemy blast and fire, where there is a bewildering blackout every night, and where the left-sided traffic whisks about with such abandon it seems every other person must be hit, some sergeants who were asked how they liked it over here, replied with a hearty "Fine."

The small and secluded bases are scattered and are indistinguishable from English soldier huts elsewhere. The huts, of corrugated metal, are like halves of giant casks, lying with the cut side down. The British assign 24 soldiers to each but only 16 Americans are quartered in these huts.

They are heated by coal stoves.

What They Miss

Most of the boys miss modern shower baths, although the plumbing is expected to be improved later by American engineers and food is expected to come from home.

Most of the soldiers thus far have kept to camp areas, beginning their training program, arranging their bunks and greeting new buddies. Visiting in town is not general yet, but if soldiers do meet Irish men and women, they are greeted with a cherry, "Hi, Yanks!"

Whether from north or south of the Mason and Dixon line they are all "Yanks" to the rosey cheeked girls, to shopkeepers, and to soldiers, sailors and workers here.

British observers are impressed by the physique of the American soldiers and the variety of their equipment as compared to that of the Tommies.

The British also remarked on the smoothness of the men's movements.

The shouting of orders to which the British are accustomed is missing. It seemed to them that the commands were hardly audible but the orders were executed smartly nevertheless.

"British Sergeant-Majors roar whether from tradition or whatnot," one British observer said, "and English soldiers expect to be shouted at."

Barham Lost in 5 Minutes: AP Writer Describes Scene

By Larry Allen

War Correspondent of the (AP) attached to the British Mediterranean Fleet

ABOARD THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLAGSHIP QUEEN ELIZABETH, Nov. 25, 1941—(Delayed by censor) (AP)—The British battleship Barham, struck by four torpedoes from an enemy submarine, exploded and sank within five minutes today off the Libyan coast.

I saw the Barham go down in a huge cloud of flame and smoke in one of the most spectacular scenes of the war.

The blast was so great that it was believed the attacking submarine may well have been destroyed by concussion.

[Sinking of the Barham was announced Jan. 27 by the Admiralty. No details were given.]

The fleet was making a wide westward sweep in search of Axis convoys when a single submarine made a daring daylight penetration of the line of destroyers screening the battleships.

Range of 700 Yards

At a range of 700 yards, the submarine fired its salvos, apparently at the Queen Elizabeth.

Just at that moment, this battleship made a quick zig-zag, and the torpedoes sped on to strike the Barham, which was following closely in battle formation.

In the commander's cabin I heard the successive clanging crash of the torpedoes and raced to the upper deck.

The Barham, a 31,000-ton giant, already was listing heavily to port. From quarterdeck to forecastle, all along her starboard side, hundreds of men began leaping into the water.

That all happened between 4:25 and 4:30 p. m. Nov. 25. Executive officers of the Barham ordered: "Abandon ship!" Immediately afterward a heavy list developed and the Barnham blew up at 4:30.

Ship Violently Shaken

As the battleship Valiant veered away from the Barham, this flagship continued moving slowly eastward. The Barham was violently shaken by a series of blasts and burst into a great mass of flame and then was enveloped by a huge cloud of black smoke.

The air reeked with cordite fumes. Immediately with the explosions I saw huge sheets of armor-plating, whole sections of the battleship, and the Barham's big motor launch flung hundreds of feet into the air, falling with a loud smack into the sea dangerously near this battleship and the Valiant.

The tremendous compression of the air seemed to muffle the explosion.

All I felt aboard this battleship, which had pulled away to about 1,000 yards distance, was a brisk gust of air.

Then black smoke spread over so wide an expanse of sea that I no longer could see the men or rafts in the water.

From both sides of the Queen Elizabeth, destroyers steamed full-speed into the smoke that was the funeral pyre of one of Britain's greatest fighting ships.

They started picking up survivors and hunting the submarine simultaneously.

Nothing to Be Seen

As the smoke drifted away, there was nothing to be seen of the Barham.

Within a few seconds of the explosion of her magazines, she had vanished. It had happened in about five minutes.

Scores of officers and seamen of the Queen Elizabeth who had rushed on deck from a teatime snack stood helpless as they watched the Barham die in a matter of moments.

Destroyers picked up about 500 of the Barham's 1,400 men, including Vice-Admiral Pridham Wippell, his secretary and 12 other officers.

The submarine apparently passed almost directly between the Barham and the battleship Valiant just after firing the torpedoes.

It was so close inboard that the explosion of the torpedoes forced it momentarily to the surface. Some of the officers aboard this battleship said they saw the conning tower bob above water.

Fought to Stay Afloat

Then came the tremendous explosion of the Barham's magazines, and several officers expressed belief that the submarine, being so near, must have been crushed by the underwater concussion.

I was the only correspondent to witness the Barham's finale. I shall never forget how bravely it seemed to fight to stay afloat with four gaping torpedo holes in her portside, but the great torrents of water pouring into her soon forced her over on her side.

Two hours after the Barham was gone, Capt. C. B. Barry of this battleship told the ship's company over the loudspeaker, "You will all be glad to know that approximately 500 were saved from the Barham, including the Vice-Admiral and his secretary."

The Barham, built in 1915 as a super-dreadnaught, participated in the battle of Jutland in 1916.

In the quiet years of peace, she spent much of her time in this very sea, the Mediterranean, on the Empire's business.

She was damaged by a German submarine two years ago. (The Germans and the French also said she was damaged in the Dakar battle in September, 1940.) But she survived to carry her great battery of eight 12-inch guns into the battles of Cape Matapan and Crete and numerous lesser engagements before the familiar waters of the Mediterranean became her tomb.

Zanni Won Fame In Altitude Flying

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 30 (AP)—Col. Pedro L. Zanni, Commander of the Argentine Army Air Force and a pioneer of South American aviation, who passed on last night from injuries suffered in an automobile accident had been commandant of military aviation since Oct. 8, last year, when Gen. Angel Zuloaga was relieved at his own request after discovery of an alleged subversive plot involving some junior officers.

Military Air Attaché in Washington from 1928 to last June, Colonel Zanni had held similar posts in Tokyo, Paris, London, and Brussels.

He gained fame in 1915 when he broke the American altitude record, reaching a height of 6,500 meters (more than 21,000 feet).

In 1920 he made one of the first two-way crossing of the Andes by air.

Soviet Praise

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (AP) — The Government newspaper Izvestia printed a long biography of President Roosevelt today, quoting Premier Stalin's tribute to the American Executive's "initiative, courage and determination."

Recalling an interview with Stalin by the English novelist, H. G. Wells, Izvestia quoted Stalin as saying:

"Undoubtedly of all captains of the present day capitalist world, Roosevelt is the strongest force."

Izvestia said President Roosevelt "owes his high prestige above all to the fact that he has been guided in his activities by the finest traditions of American democracy, by the traditions of Washington and Lincoln."

Eire Official Hits 'Rebellion'

DUBLIN Eire., Jan. 30 (AP)—Sean MacEntee, Minister of Local Government, told the Dail yesterday that an organization in Eire was conspiring to "provoke attack upon us and bring about what these people have wanted—an actual state of war between Eire and Great Britain."

He avoided mentioning the outlawed Irish Republican Army by name, although an opposition leader in the Dail, John Dillon, named the I. R. A. yesterday, charging it had collaborated with Nazi agents dropped in Eire by parachute.

Mr. MacEntee said Eire was "fanatically determined to remain at peace," but that the "conspiring organization" claimed to be at war with a nation with which the people of Eire wished to remain at peace.

Thus, he said, "we are entitled to call it armed rebellion."

He said that "until recently this organization was well supplied with funds. On some of those who have been arrested, considerable sums of money have been found."

Lately, however, "there was an outbreak of bank robbery and armed raids on post offices and other places in which money might be found."

William T. Cosgrave, former President of the Irish Free State and an opposition leader, criticized the Government for failure to name openly the organization to which it attributed conspiracy, murder and organized violence.

Mr. Cosgrave and Mr. Dillon sided with the Government in defeating a motion to annual emergency powers under which military courts accept written statements as evidence in the absence of witnesses. These courts are used primarily for trial of accused I. R. A. members.

'Close Shave' Allen Gets a Bit Cautious

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 30

Having passed through all manner of escapes and experiences—including the sinking from under him of the British cruiser Galatea—while voyaging nearly 100,000 miles as AP correspondent with the British Fleet, Larry Allen made a solemn pledge upon arriving in New York for furlough:

"I am going to try," he said, "to learn to swim."

World's Elite Hail Roosevelt On Birthday

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt, whose sixtieth anniversary is being celebrated today by more than 12,000 parties and dances throughout the country—proceeds from which go to an infantile paralysis fund in which the President has been long interested—was receiving congratulatory greetings from all parts of the world, from King George and Queen Elizabeth, from Gen. Douglas MacArthur, from Winston Churchill and Queen Wilhelmina.

In the national Capital, a galaxy of Hollywood stars helped celebrate Mr. Roosevelt's anniversary. They were invited to a White House luncheon at noon, a dinner and reception tonight, and then were scheduled to make the round of parties and dances tonight, along with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The President is speaking during an evening hour-long radio program, carried by all four major networks.

The Senate, in recess today, conveyed birthday greetings to Mr. Roosevelt yesterday.

Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D.) of Kentucky told the Chamber that he spoke for every Senator in wishing the Chief Executive continued strength and many years of "peace and happiness."

Senator Charles F. McNary of Oregon, the Republican leader, said he believed he spoke for Republicans in both houses of Congress in wishing "good health and happiness to the President now and in the years to come." And then, amid the chuckles of his colleagues, he added:

"May he reign uninterruptedly from now to January, 1945."

The Presidential term expires then.

The House paused to pay its respects with speakers praising the President as a wise leader and courageous fighter.

Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, declaring that Mr. Roosevelt was "one of the great men of all times," asked that "the Lord watch over him and protect him in the trying days to come."

From the Republican side of the House came a tribute, too. Rep. Gordon Canfield (R) of New Jersey said that never before has a President carried such a burden, and asserted that all America wished him well.

Britain's Greetings

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill sent President Roosevelt a birthday message and the United States Executive's 60th anniversary was widely observed in Great Britain today.

Congratulations were dispatched to Washington by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands also sent a congratulatory message, as did Prime Minister John M. Andrews of Northern Ireland.

"Ulster has given a warm-hearted welcome to the American forces now among us," Mr Andrews' message said, "your courageous and far-seeing leadership will never be forgotten here."

Britain's First Lord of The Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, radiocast birthday greetings to the President in the name of the British people.

"Throughout this country and in lands overrun by a cruel enemy, hundreds of thousands of people have reason to thank God for the day on which you were born," Mr. Alexander said.

From MacArthur:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur today sent the following birthday message to the President:

"Today, Jan. 30, the anniversary of your birth, smoke-begrimed men, covered with the marks of battle, rise from the fox holes of Bataan and the batteries of Corregidor to pray reverently that God may bless immeasurably the President of the United States."

Draft Issue in Canada Disrupts Party Lines

By Bruce Hutchison

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 30—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada faces today the gravest crisis of a long political career. On his ability to master it depends not only the future of his regime and party, but something much more important—the unity of the British and French races of Canada in the prosecution of the war.

It was to meet an almost insoluble difficulty in practical politics that Mr. King proposed the national plebiscite on the issue of conscription for overseas service which is to be taken in the spring. It is designed to reconcile the proconscription feeling in the English-speaking Provinces and anticonscription feeling in Quebec.

In the hope of avoiding an immediate breach between Quebec and the rest of Canada on conscription, such as occurred in 1917, Mr. King has gone to the extraordinary length of refusing to state what he will do if, as he hopes, Canada votes affirmatively on the plebiscite.

Also he has framed the question to be asked in the plebiscite so as to avoid a straight conscription issue. The Canadian people will vote simply on the question whether the Government should be freed of its formal pledge against the use of overseas conscription.

Conflict of Opinion

Up to this week Mr. King's plan of compromise seemed to be working out as well as could be expected. But in the last few days two opposite tides of opinion have set in—on the one hand a vigorous campaign in English-speaking Canada for immediate overseas conscription, or at least for a promise by Mr. King to invoke it if the plebiscite returns an affirmative verdict, and on the other hand a fierce campaign in Quebec against overseas conscription at any time for any reason whatever.

In Parliament two of his French Canadian supporters have broken with Mr. King, one announcing that he is forming an anticonscription party. A few more French Canadian bolters are expected. At the same time a prominent Ontario Liberal has left his leader, demanding immediate overseas conscription.

These developments are not the most serious aspect of the present crisis. Much more serious is the rising opinion among Quebec people against conscription which found voice this week in a remarkable speech by the Quebec Premier, Adelard Godbout, one of Mr. King's strong supporters.

Faced by an anticonscription audience in Montreal Mr. Godbout declared that Mr. King was against conscription, that overseas conscription would be a crime, and that Mr. King would not impose it. This of course embarassed Mr. King who denied in Parliament that he nad any understanding with Mr. Godbout and refused for the second time to say what he would do after the plebiscite.

View of Liberal Press

But meanwhile the Liberal press in English-speaking Canada insisted on interpreting Mr. King's whole plan as including conscription if the plebiscite approves it. In a long plebiscite campaign it will be difficult and perhaps impossible for Mr. King to refuse to give any assurance about his post-plebiscite conscription policy. Certainly on an anticonscription policy he could not retain the support of some of his English-speaking ministers.

A still more embarrassing problem is presented by a series of by elections on Feb. 9 in which two of Mr. King's Ministers are running. His new Minister of Justice, Louis St. Laurent, must run in Quebec East among people hostile to conscription, while in Welland, Ontario, his Minister of Labor, Humphrey Mitchell, must run in a riding supposed to favor conscription. So acute is the situation in Quebec that Mr. King's Liberal Party is not nominating a candidate in a Montreal by-election, while in Ontario the Liberal Premier, Mitchell Hepburn, has come out in favor of Arthur Meighen, Conservative Party leader who is running on a total conscription platform in South York.

Seeks to Prevent Break

The defeat of either of Mr. King's Ministers would be a considerable blow to his regime. These are the surface indications of a much deeper problem than the practical politics of the hour. What concerns thoughtful Canadians, and what Mr. King is trying to prevent at all costs, is a break between English and French Canada which not only would gravely damage the nation's war effort but produce years of bitterness afterward.

For 20 years Mr. King has been working to weld the races of Canada and had almost succeeded in obliterating the bitter memories of 1917. Today his work is in jeopardy.

If he could persuade Quebec to vote affirmatively in the plebiscite his problem would be solved. If Quebec votes overwhelmingly in the negative and the nation as a whole favors conscription it must then be used when it becomes necessary and the old racial breach will occur again.

Until the by-elections are over and until the plebiscite is taken the debate will continue to rock the nation. But it will not interfere in the least with the Government's greatly enlarged program of war.

Censors Raise Secrecy Veil For 'Sighted Sub; Sank Same'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—"Sighted sub; sank same."

Thus did a U. S. Navy petty officer, piloting a warplane somewhere on the vast ocean spaces, report to his superiors, and those superiors were so impressed by the classic brevity of the message that they relaxed their rule of secrecy on antisubmarine warfare and gave it to the world last night.

While all detail was lacking, there was speculation that the submarine was one of those preying on coastal shipping along the Atlantic seaboard since it is only in that area that enemy subs have been reported active in recent days.

Previously five Japanese submarines had been reported sunk by American armed forces in the Pacific and 14 submarines had been reported destroyed in the North Atlantic, presumably prior to the beginning of current U-boat raiding operations.

Silence on Numbers

About these operations the Navy has said only that an unidentified number of the raiders will not return home.

Simultaneously with the pilot's report, the Navy issued a communiqué stating that "increasingly effective" countermeasures were being taken against the Atlantic raiders, but noting grimly that they were continuing operations all along the coast and "as far south as Florida."

Any mention of operations inside the Gulf of Mexico—such as had been reported by naval officials at Port Arthur and Corpus Christi, Texas, Wednesday—was conspicuously lacking, and this was authoritatively interpreted as indicating that the Navy Department here was inclined to discount the validity of the Texas reports.

Attacks on 11 Vessels

To date, the Atlantic U-boats are reported to have attacked 11 vessels off the United States east coast and four off the Canadian coast with casualties in fatalities and missing of more than 350. Of those 15, two have escaped sinking, including the tanker Pan Maine Word that the 7,236-ton Pan Maine was "afloat and safe" came from a Navy spokesman last night, although information as to whether she had made port was withheld.

The communiqué, covering naval activities in all theaters of operation, credited the Marines on Midway Island with having repelled another Japanese attack, this time almost, if not actually, before it started.

"Two enemy submarines appeared off Midway with the intention of shelling it," the communiqué said. "They were driven away by the artillery of our garrison. One hit was scored on one of the attacking submarines. No damage was inflicted on the Midway garrison and there were no injuries."

Two days ago the first report of the initial Japanese attack on the island on Dec. 7 was given out and disclosed that the Marine garrison, with a loss of two men, had damaged and driven off by artillery fire a Japanese cruiser and destroyer which shelled the island.

Near Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 30 (AP)—An enemy submarine was sighted yesterday a short distance off Point Vicente, overlooking Los Angeles Harbor, and Navy craft went into action, dropping depth charges without apparent result, a Navy announcement said.

Hundreds of persons along the coastline heard the explosions, and aircraft factory workers in the vicinity reported that they heard gunfire, but an official Navy statement said:

"At 1 p. m. an Army plane on routine patrol sighted a presumably hostile submarine off Pt. Vicente.

"After being sighted the submarine submerged at once. Shortly thereafter two depth charges were dropped in the area by Navy planes. A patrol of air and surface craft scoured the area for several hours thereafter, with no reports of hostile forces sighted."

U-Boat Claims

BERLIN, (From German Broadcasts) Jan. 30 (AP)—A special communiqué preceded on the German Radio by a fanfare of trumpets today reported that U-boats operating off the United States and Canada had sunk 43 ships totaling 302,000 tons since the beginning of the war with the United States.

The special announcement added 13 ships totaling 74,000 tons to the previous total claimed by the Germans.

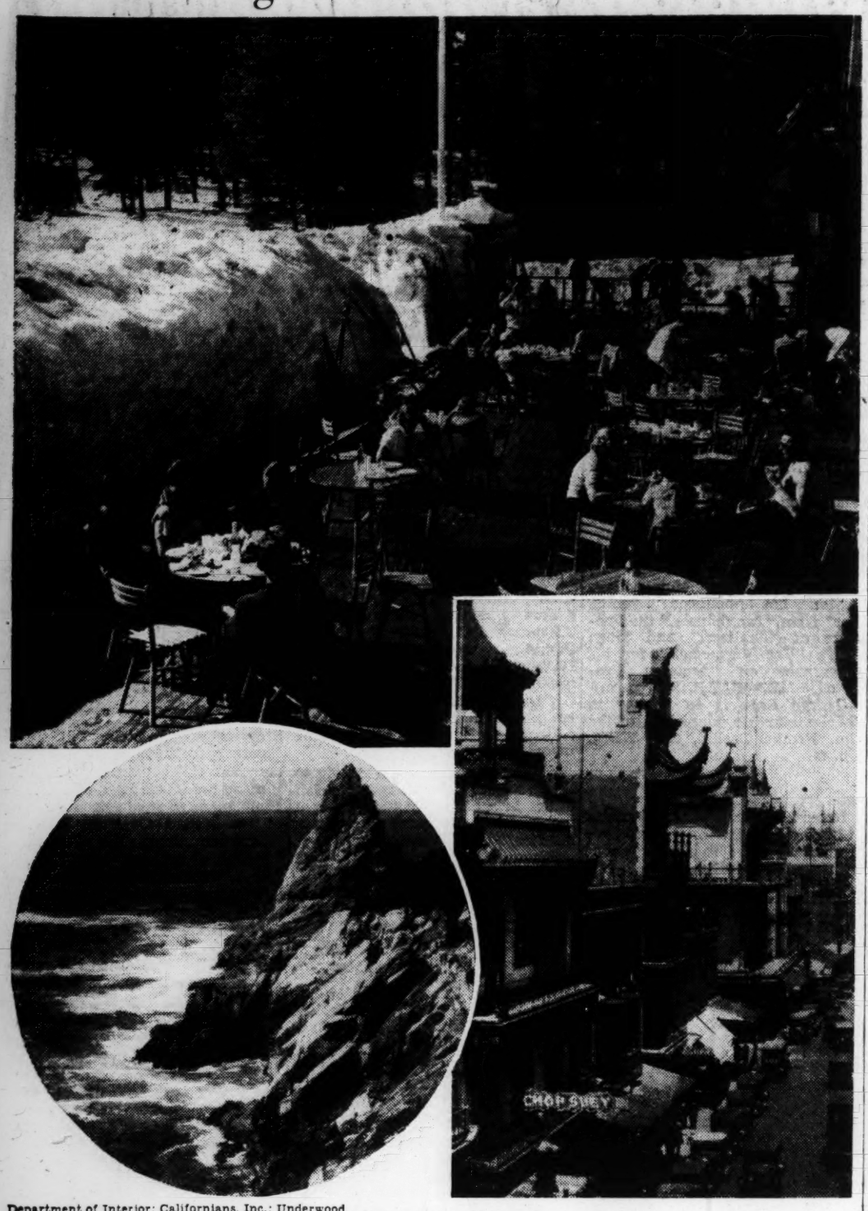
The communiqué, introduced by the announcer as coming straight from the Führer's headquarters, said:

"German submarines in continuing attacks on enemy supply shipping in American and Canadian territorial waters have sunk a further 13 ships with a tonnage of 74,000 registered tons.

"In these operations the submarine commanded by Lieutenant Kalk particularly distinguished itself.

"Since their first appearance off the American coast our U-boats have sunk 43 enemy merchant ships with a total tonnage of 302,000."

Awaiting the Pacific Coast Traveler



Department of Interior; Californians, Inc.; Underwood

Scenes in Northern California

Upper: Badger Pass winter sports area, in Yosemite National Park, where skiers sit in shirt sleeves with banks of snow near by. At the ski lodge are found all the comforts of a lounge, restaurant and sports club combined. A 400-car parking area near by is kept cleared throughout the winter. Lower left: Part of rugged California coast on Monterey Peninsula. Lower right: Street in Chinatown, San Francisco.

Northern California's Program Complete

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalk

The visitor to Northern California can pick and choose his winter vacation from a wide variety of amusements and from a wide variety of resorts. He can do so with the full assurance that no curtailment of winter sports or carnivals is contemplated, and that every precaution has been taken for his safety and comfort.

Because of the war and not in spite of it, resort centers and travel agencies here expect winter vacations to prove more popular than ever, because the Pacific Coast is a theater of interest and of intensive activity. The tempo of all amusements is speeded up for those who like and seek activity. Yet in the peaceful foothills around Los Gatos and Saratoga or at any of the restful resorts of the Monterey Peninsula one may find quiet amidst natural surroundings of matchless beauty.

In San Francisco emphasis is being placed on the City's adventurous site by the sea, where a trip on the cable cars to the peak of one of the many hills is like an adventure into the Old World. Gay Chinatown is preparing for its mid-February New Year's Festival. The symphony and concert seasons are in full swing.

While San Francisco enjoys a resurgence of flowers and budding trees in what is considered its springtime, only 140 miles east, an easy drive on high-speed highways, winter sports enthusiasts are enjoying a full schedule of events. According to J. E. Carpenter of the Winter Sports Committee of the California State Chamber of Commerce, winter sports are attracting more and more to early vacations, because of the unusual and comfortable facilities offered in the high Sierra Nevada Mountains, and because winter sports are being carried on with the full approval of military authorities.

The snow slopes are unrestricted by the Army, except for a few areas adjacent to railroad facilities. Advantages of snow vacations, Mr. Carpenter pointed out, are that they do not cause highway congestion and they do not encourage the gathering of large crowds in metropolitan areas. Major snow areas in this part of California are Highway 40 to Lake Tahoe, Yosemite National Park, Tuolumne County at Cold Springs, Pinecrest, and Strawberry, Highway 50 to Echo Summit, Calaveras County, Mt. Lassen and Mt. Shasta areas.

Restricted military areas are carefully marked.

At Del Monte, Carmel, and Monterey, the winter vacationist will find this year all types of resorts for every pocketbook. The beautiful Del Monte, Cypress Point, Pebble Beach and Monterey golf courses offer some of the Nation's most sporting adventures in this amusement by the side of the Pacific. The polo season is in full swing at Del Monte from now on to April, and at least one big polo event lasting for two weeks and attracting riders from all parts of the Nation is scheduled.

Throughout the Monterery and Los Gatos foothills are horseback trails offering exciting adventures in this scenic country. Trap and skeet shooting events are scheduled at the major resorts, and tennis is an everyday affair.

That San Francisco is still one of the major shows for visitors from other parts of the Nation is evidenced by the fact that all convention plans here are going ahead without interruption. In February the American Association of School Administrators is convening its annual convention in San Francisco, and other conventions are meeting here regularly. The City has found that it is more interesting than ever to visitors since it has become a center for many of the West Coast's activities, incident to the war. The City's cosmopolitan atmosphere, due to its many international communities, makes it a spot of never-ceasing interest at this time.

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There was a general exodus from Mexico of American tourists who rushed home to find their place in the total war effort. Already, however, the tide has been reversed and the stream of visitors once more turns toward Mexico.

Life is very real and earnest today and, as our guest, we shall be happy to return you restored in vigor and vitality for the job ahead.

Visit us this winter. In this sunny land there is rest for the weary, relaxation for the sojourner and sightseeing thrills for all.

Consult any Railway Representative, your Travel Agent or Motor Club

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U. S. Smashes German Drug Control Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Treasury yesterday dismissed eight high officials of the Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., and asserted that the action "smashed completely a long range German scheme to control an important segment of the pharmaceutical market in the western hemisphere."

The Schering Corporation was described as an important manufacturer of anti-shock vaccines, hormones, sulfa compounds and other pharmaceutical products "essential to the war effort."

Acting under Presidential orders freezing German-controlled property in this country, the Treasury dismissed the eight officials, blocked their personal bank accounts and forbade any other employees of the Corporation to communicate with them without Treasury consent.

The officials, their salaries, and alleged connections were:

Dr. Julius Weltzien, President, $60,000, formerly President of the Schering Company in Berlin and subsidiaries in South America; Ernst Hammer, Promotion Manager, $22,000, formerly South American representative; Hans Erdmann, Engineering Director, $10,000, formerly chemical equipment designer in Berlin; Martin Bernhardt, Legal Advisor and Comptroller, $9,400, former Vice-President of the German Schering Company, and four lesser employees with German connections.

While the Treasury did not explain this point, it was understood Americans will be placed in charge of the company. At the same time, however, the Treasury announced it had refused permission for George Gallowhur of New York City to buy the controlling interest in the company. No reason was given.

The Treasury said that the company not only made drugs important to American defense but also was conducting "vital research" in its laboratories at Bloomfield which could be co-ordinated with natural scientific discoveries in other United Nations Laboratories to help to defeat the Axis.

"Heretofore," the Treasury said in a statement, "the United States Government has been unwilling to exchange pharmaceutical secrets with Schering Corporation in order to further development of vital drugs because it felt that important scientific discoveries might be made known to German agents and benefit the Axis."

Literary Institute Attraction to Many

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The Winter Institute of Literature of the University of Miami, which each year brings outstanding figures of the world of literature for a three-week session of lecture and discussions, has become one of the seasonal attractions to a certain class of winter visitors.

Under the direction of Walter Scott Mason, assistant professor of literature at the University, the Institute this year will run from Feb. 9 to 27, it has been announced.

Although subjects of the lectures are not yet available, the speakers have been selected. They will be; First week—David L. Cohn, southern novelist and short-story writer.

Second week—Harry Hansen, literary editor of the New York World-Telegram.

Third week—Roark Bradford, novelist, and dramatist, whose "Green Pastures" won wide acclaim.

During the entire three weeks John Gould Fletcher, Pulitzer Prize Poetry winner, will speak several times and will act as visiting poet critic, holding office discussions each day.

Courtesy That Pays Citations in Detroit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — Courtesy citations are being awarded polite motorists here. The very policemen who sternly hand out summonses to traffic violators are presenting tickets of reward to drivers who show a share-the-road attitude instead of the "me first" that causes accidents and traffic snarls.

First to receive courtesy citations were a milkman who stopped his truck and helped a confused, elderly woman from the middle of the street, two boys who got off their "bikes" at busy intersections and pushed them so as to avoid bumping pedestrians, and a motorist who went to the aid of another driver and helped him push his stalled car to the curb.

The plan is new, but the police hope permanent records can be kept of the courtesy citations, and that windshield stickers can be used to let the motoring public know who the careful and courteous drivers are.

Miami Temperature

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — Miami Beach boasts an average yearly temperature of 69 degrees. The average winter temperature at this popular resort city is 13 degrees higher than the average winter temperature of Los Angeles, 21 degrees warmer than Nice, Italy, and 14 degrees warmer than Cairo, Egypt.

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PORTLAND, OREGON

Title Cycle Races At Daytona Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Racing wheels will churn the world-famous sands of Daytona Beach in three major events this winter—the national championship motorcycle race Feb. 14 and 15, and two stock car races March 1 and 29.

Each of these races will be on a road-beach course which was used by all the world's automobile record holders.

All Must Do Part, Draft Director Says

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Every American man and woman must face the possibility of being in the United States armed services, in some essential defense industry "or be able to give very good reasons to the contrary," said Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.

The National Director of Selective Service told the Advertising Club Jan. 28 that the Selective Service System's ultimate objective is the mobilization of 60,000,000 persons for all-out war.

Warning against complacency and hysteria in wartime, he added: "We must realize that we are not now doing many of the things that we shall have to do in the years to come."

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New Films on Boston Screens—Radio Prospects for the Week End

'The Corsican Brothers'; 'Kathleen' and Miss Temple

In "The Corsican Brothers," at the State and Orpheum, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., applies his facility with a sword and his flair for romance to the dual role of carefree Mario and sullen Lucien. Mr. Fairbanks' admirers now have the opportunity for the first time to witness both his left and right profiles in one close-up. Never before, probably, has Mr. Fairbanks resembled his celebrated father more in appearance.

Its old-fashioned quaintness is not what interferes with one's more thorough enjoyment of George Bruce's and Howard Estabrook's "free adaptation" of the Alexandre Dumas tale. Too much talk is the trouble, and too many close-ups interrupting the action. The cloak-and-sword high-jinks of an earlier era had what may after all have been a singular advantage over those of today—no sound track. If the hero wanted to show what a dashing fellow he was, then he had to show it, not tell about it.

But that is not Mr. Fairbanks' fault. He is superbly capable as a swashbuckling hero, and seeing him in a double role merely makes the impression twofold. Having Mr. Fairbanks perish as the unsympathetic brother and survive as the sympathetic one makes things practically perfect for those who can't bear an unhappy ending. They get their cake and eat it too. Incidentally, there are few movie heroes who can give a more exciting exhibition of sword play than Mr. Fairbanks.

In "The Corsican Brothers," he is matched for the bang-up final duel with Akim Tamiroff, who appears fairly handy with a blade himself. Until the climax, Mr. Tamiroff smiles and smiles and gurgles villainously as the dastardly Colonna. Ruth Warrick is coolly elegant as Isabelle and those background figures always encountered cranking up eighteenth-century plots are obligingly acted by H. B. Warner, J. Carroll Naish, John Emery, Henry Wilcoxon, Gloria Holden, Pedro de Cordoba, Veda Ann Borg, and others.

The second feature is another chapter in the series of Blondie adventures, this one called "Blondie Goes to College." Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, and Larry Simms head the cast.

★ ★ ★

'Kathleen' and Miss Temple

After a year's retirement, Shirley Temple emerges wearing her new M-G-M colors in a sentimental story entitled, "Kathleen," which came Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. She sings one song—with the aid of some coloratura dubbing—and does a very brief ballroom dance. But she is presently a dignified 12-year-old, playing an appropriately dignified role.

In looks, she is still chubby, dimpled, and graced with a disarming smile. Naturally, she has outgrown some of the mannerisms of childhood. Whether she has gained compensating skill as an actress is difficult to tell from this film.

"Kathleen" is not entirely different from the sort of thing she used to do before her temporary retirement. The story is about a poor little rich girl who is neglected by her father (Herbert Marshall), tormented by her nurse (Nella Walker), befriended by an antique dealer (Felix Bressart), won from her unhappiness by a friendly psychologist (Laraine Day) who marries Papa Davis, after his reprehensible fiancée (Gail Patrick) has been exposed and dismissed.

What might have made the film charming, poignant, and exciting are the scenes in which the dramatic and—to grown-ups—preposterous world of a child's imagination are shown, but the idea foundered in the script. Like any child who is forced into herself by unhappiness, Kathleen does a great deal of imagining and self dramatizing. It is not until the end, when Dr. A. Martha Kent and Mr. Davis come to take her home from the antique shop that any of Kathleen's dreams come true.

"Kathleen" is not altogether without charm and humor. Some of the scenes between Miss Day and Miss Temple are engagingly done. But a lagging script can stall the best of efforts. Felix Bressart gives the only interpretation that can correctly be called a complete performance. Mr. Marshall, Miss Day, Miss Patrick, and Miss Walker seem to have been unable to lift their roles above mediocrity. Lloyd Corrigan has a nice bit as a kindly doctor. As for Miss Temple—considering that joy and spontaneity have always been two of her outstanding characteristics, her return might have been more triumphant in a film which utilized these characteristics.

"Dr. Kildare's Victory," the other feature is another in the series of Kildare stories with Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore, Ann Ayars, and Robert Sterling in the cast.

'Son of Fury' at Metropolitan

"Son of Fury," the new 20th Century-Fox film at the Metropolitan, is high-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on an elaborate scale, punctuated with fisticuffs and brutalities, decorated with picturesque early nineteenth century English backgrounds, and provided with variety in some scenes at sea and on shore in the South Seas. More of the excitement depends on physical combat than on intricacies of plot, and in places the narrative tends to lag. The lengthy island interlude, curiously enough, seems to move out of the era of the rest of the tale and into the present time, not so much perhaps because of the method of treatment as because there have been so many modern films set against similar backgrounds. The acting of a cast headed by Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney is of the able melodramatic kind.

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In general the story is concerned with the career of Benjamin Blake. He is the rightful heir to a title and an estate but through the machinations of a vindictive uncle he is indentured as a stable boy and taken away from the grandfather who would have treated him kindly. The narrative traces his growth to young manhood, his escape from his uncle, his acquisition of a fortune in pearls in the South Seas, and his return to England to secure revenge.

The role of Blake is played in boyhood by Roddy McDowall and in adult years by Tyrone Power. Master McDowall draws attention to the helplessness but spirited nature of the lad. Mr. Power places his emphasis on the determination of the man to secure his rightful place in spite of obstacles.

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The cast is sizable. Dudley Digges has a comparatively brief role but plays it well as a lawyer and politician who comes to the aid of the young man on his return to England. Harry Davenport is the kindly grandfather, Frances Farmer the cousin with whom the young man thought he was in love, and Gene Tierney the South Seas Island belle who captivated him. John Carradine plays the part of a bearded sailor who helped the young man to find a fortune. George Sanders is the rascally uncle. Elsa Lanchester, Halliwell Hobbes, Arthur Hohl, and Robert Grieg are among the many who put in an appearance in various roles during the course of the story.

"Right to the Heart," the other feature, is a comedy romance about a playboy who goes into training as a boxer to avenge himself for a night-club affray in which he was worsted and finds rejuvenation and a fiancée. The story follows a familiar pattern but it has amusing decorations. Brenda Joyce, Cobina Wright, Jr., and Joseph Allen, Jr., are among the players.

Olivia De Havilland

Screen player, to be heard in the premiere of Arch Oboler's new morale series, "Plays for Americans," Sunday, NBC-Red-WNAC, 4:30 p. m.

Trio of Stars for One Film

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Columbia's new picture, "The Gentleman Misbehaves," will have in one of its leading roles, Jean Arthur, off the screen for eight months now because she wouldn't accept any of the dozens of pictures offered by her studio until what she considered to be the right story came along.

George Stevens directs and produces, another of the advantages this picture offers. And co-starring with Miss Arthur will be two of the leading male stars in the business, Cary Grant and Ronald Colman, who form, with Miss Arthur, one of the highest paid triumvirates ever to appear in a picture—and one of the most expensive casts Columbia has used.

★ ★ ★

The picture, it is understood, will be Miss Arthur's last under her present contract with this studio. The association began with "Mr. Deeds Goes To Town," one of the best of American comedies, and included, among other notable pictures, "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington."

Miss Arthur's husband, Frank Ross, is now associated with Norman Krasna in the production of independent pictures for R. K. O. release. Their last was "The Devil and Miss Jones" with Miss Arthur herself in the cast. But I am informed by her that she will not be in their forthcoming production, though she may appear in later ones.

Cary Grant has not been absent from the screen for more than a week or two for the last couple of years. He is recognized as one of the most capable comedians in the town (for even leading men may be comedians), and he has given evidence that he must be reckoned with whenever dramatic talents are being weighed.

Mr. Colman remains the screen's impeccable gentleman, a skilled, genial, and honest actor. The war, and war relief work in Hollywood, have brought him a little more to the fore of late than he has been in several years. He is, for one thing, one of Hollywood's shyest men. Though not exactly a recluse, he has nevertheless shunned public appearances for some time, and his trip to New York last year was his first in more than seven years. He keeps a small circle of loyal friends, and was not intimate with even the British colony here before the war brought him again into public view.

He is now president of the Hollywood Division of the British War Relief Association, and very active in this work. His large business interests take up most of the rest of his time when he is free from the screen. He is known as one of the wealthiest actors in the town.

Mr. Colman's way has not always been easy. One of Kitchener's "Contemptibles" in the first World War, he worked as an extra in British pictures before "Romola" brought him his big break. After that the sailing was easier.

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As an instance of what some Hollywood people do at times like this, it may be reported that while Mr. Colman made 23 appearances on the radio during 1941—he receives $5,000 for each of these, and is the highest paid of all motion picture stars making radio appearances—he kept the money paid him for only three of them. The proceeds from the other 20, totaling $100,000, were all turned over to British, Chinese, and Greek war relief agencies.

"The Gentleman Misbehaves" has a 60-day shooting schedule, which is rather long for the present. As more than 30 days will be used in filming the three main players, the full cast has not yet been chosen. It is known, however, that Edgar Buchanan and Miss Claire Trevor will be included in the company.

The picture is romantic comedy, and has no connection with the war and very little relation to what is going on around us today. It is purely "escape" literature of the screen.

Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, and Ronald Colman

In a new Columbia film, "The Gentleman Misbehaves"

Menuhin Program

Yehudi Menuhin in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15, will play Corelli's "La Folia"; Beethoven's Sonata in D major, Opus 12, No. 1; Paganini's B minor Concerto; Hindemith's Sonata for violin alone, Opus 31, No. 1; Debussy's Sonata; Brahms-Joachim's Hungarian Dance Nos. 3, 4, 11, and Ravel's "Tzigane."

William Holden, Frances Dee, and Marguerite Chapman are announced by Columbia for the top roles in "Candy," which Alfred Green is to direct.

Rachmaninoff Dances Listed For Radio Debut on Saturday

The Week-End Dialer

In tribute to President Roosevelt and the celebration of his sixtieth birthday, Vladimir Horowitz, pianist, has permitted the final portion of his Carnegie Hall recital to be radiocast, tonight. Blue-WBZ, 10:15. This program, which also constitutes Mr. Horowitz's first solo air appearance, will consist of Schubert's "Marche Militaire," the last number of his regular recital, and the encores. An hour all-network show at 11:15 p. m., will wind up the birthday celebration with a long list of celebrity talent from New York and Hollywood, with several defense plant pickup's, including one from Quincy, Mass.

Herbert Janssen, Metropolitan baritone, has announced "Evening Star" from "Tannhäuser," the Prologue of "Pagliacci" and Hugo Wolf's "Ver Vorgenheit" for his appearance on "America Preferred," MBS-WAAB, 9:30 p. m.

George Raft is to appear in Charles Martin's adaptation of the film, "Brother Orchid," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Saturday

Robert Weede, baritone, familiar to listeners on the Music Hall programs, is to make his starring debut with the Metropolitan Opera when he sings the title role in the matinee radiocast of "Rigoletto," Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m. Josephine Antoine will be Gilda.

The first radio performance of Rachmaninoff's Symphonic Dances, written during the summer of 1940, is scheduled when Artur Rodzinski conducts the regular late afternoon matinee of the Cleveland Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m. Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony will be the other work. Josephine Tuminia, Metropolitan Opera oloist, will sing Friml items and the popular "Time Was," in the "Treasure Hour of Song," MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Tribute to Dr. Walter Damrosch's long service to music is to be paid by a group of musicians including Leopold Stokowski, Frank Black, Gladys Swarthout, Richard Crooks, Albert Spalding, John Charles Thomas and Charles Kullman. Mr. Stokowski will be heard from Hollywood leading a small string orchestra. Mr. Damrosch's setting to Kipling's "Danny Deever" is to be sung and arias from his opera, "Cyrano de Bergerac" will also be heard, Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Thomas Thomas, baritone, is to share singing honors with Marion Claire in a review of the principal music from Kalman's "Countess Maritza," MBS-WAAB, 9 p. m.

A series of talks on "Boston's Future . . . What It Means to You" is to be inaugurated by the Boston City Federation of Organizations, WAAB, 12 noon. First speaker will be Henry V. Hubbard, on "Neighborhood Rehabilitation . . . How Can I Improve My Neighborhood?" Prof. John T. Frederick's "Of Men and Books" goes musical when Alan Lomax, folk music researcher of the Library of Congress, gives a recital of folk songs with his guitar, CBS-WEEI, 2:05 p. m.; Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt is scheduled to speak on civilian morale and civilian responsibilities during the post-war period from a conference at Chapel Hill, N. C., MBS-WAAB, 4:15 p. m.; on Lyman Bryson's "People's Platform" agricultural and husbandry experts will discuss the speeding up of farm production, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.; Robert L. Ripley is to tell how romance had a direct bearing on the history of Brazil's two biggest crops, Blue-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Sunday

Arch Oboler is author of a series of dramas called "Plays for Americans," for boosting civilian morale. The series begins this day with "Johnny Quinn, U. S. N.," starring Olivia de Havilland and Raymond Johnson. The story is about the transformation of a tough, selfish character into a good citizen, NBC-Red-WNAC, 4:30 p. m.

"Great Plays" turns to American dramatists in mid-season offering an adaptation of the modern play, "Thunder Rock," Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m.; Humphrey Bogart takes an air role of the type that gave him screen fame, in "Public Enemy," CBS-WEEI, 6 p. m.; Henry Fonda and Laraine Day are to be costarred in the comedy, "Bachelor Mother," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.; Helen Hayes is to play the Barrie favorite, "What Every Woman Knows," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.; Michele Morgan, a former French screen star, and Paul Henried, are to be co-starred in an air version of their first American film, "Joan of Paris," in the "Keep 'Em Rolling" program, MBS-WAAB, 10:30 p. m.

A predominantly Russian program, including Rachmaninoff and Tchaikowsky songs by Lawrence Whisonant, Negro baritone, and Stravinsky, Shostakovitch, and Moussorgsky items played by Fray and Braggiotti, pianists, is scheduled by the Music Hall, Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m. Busoni's transcription of the Mozart Overture to "The Abduction from the Seraglio," Brahms' Symphony No. 1, in C minor, and Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, have been programmed by Fritz Busch for his second concert with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m. Fritz Kreisler is to be represented musically in two programs, CBS-WEEI, at 5 p. m., and NBC-Red-WNAC, at 9:30 p. m. Helen Traubel, Metropolitan soprano, is to sing the "Voi lo Sapete" air from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," and familiar ballads, in the Sunday Evening Hour, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Celebrating the inaugural of their eleventh year on the air the Round Table specialists will ask "Are We Over-Confident?" NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.; Harper Sibley, president of the United Service Organizations, is to give a "Report to the Nation" on the first year of USO, MBS-WAAB, 3:30 p. m.; U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle is to discuss "The Identification Program for Enemy Aliens," CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m.; "Planning for a Post-War World" will bring a Senator, Representative, and military officer, among others, before the American Forum microphones, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Monday

Premiere of a new patriotic anthem, "This Is My Own, My Native Land," taking its title from Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and representing the combined work of Mrs. Francis P. Garland and Heinrich Gebhard, is scheduled by the Colonial Network and WAAB at 4 p. m. The anthem is to be played by Andy Jacobson and his Colonial Network Orchestra. FM stations W43B and W39B are also to radiocast the program.

Warner Brothers' film, "Captains of the Clouds," a tribute to the Royal Canadian Air Force, is to be adapted for the air with its original film cast, including Jimmy Cagney, Alan Hale and George Tobias, for "Cavalcade," NBC-Red-WBZ, 7:30 p. m. Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland are to be co-starred in a version of the stage comedy, "Skylark," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Harold Stein

Josephine Tuminia

Metropolitan Opera singer, who is regular soloist of the "Treasure Hour of Song," heard Saturdays, Mutual to WAAB, 8 p. m.

Screen News

Betty Hutton is to appear opposite Eddie Bracken in Paramount's forthcoming "Happy Go Lucky," a musical with a Caribbean background in which Mary Martin is to star. Miss Hutton makes her screen debut in another musical, "The Fleet's In," which also teams her with Mr. Bracken. Dorothy Lamour and William Holden have leading roles.

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"The American Way," by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, has been acquired by Columbia and will be made as one of its top-budget production of 1942. The stage production ran for nine months at the Center Theater in 1939, with Fredric March and Florence Eldridge (Mrs. March) in the principal roles. No cast has been announced yet for the screen version but the screen play will be written by Sidney Buchman. George Stevens is to direct the production.

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"Cover Girls of 1942" has been chosen as the next starring vehicle for Rita Hayworth. Jinx Falkenberg, Janet Blair, and Harriet Hilliard will play principal supporting roles.

Kreisler at Smith

Fritz Kreisler will make his only New England appearance this season at John M. Greene Hall, Smith College, Northampton, Mass., Monday evening under Aaron Richmond's direction. His program lists a Grieg sonata, a Bruch concerto, and miscellany by Kreisler himself.

Rose Dirman Soloist

Rose Dirman will sing the soprano part in Benjamin Britten's "Les Illuminations" at the second concert of the Boston String Orchestra, Feb. 22, in New England Mutual Hall. Miss Dirman appeared with the Boston Symphony last spring in Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis."

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"The Old Ladies," by Rodney Ackland. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "International Lady," Ilona Massey and George Brent. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25.

Fenway—
"Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"Girl from Leningrad," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:25. "Shostakovitch Piano Solo." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll, 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:35. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. 1, 4:30, 8:05. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ray Milland. 2:50, 6:20, 9:55.

Metropolitan—
"Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce, Cobina Wright, Jr. 10:25 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:30.

Modern—
"Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:55. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:05 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:50, 10:05. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—
"All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold, Walter Huston and Anne Shirley. 10 a. m., 1, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 8:55.

Scollay—
"Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:58, 9:50.

South Station Theater—
"Latest March of Time," "Women in Defense Industries," "Pitzpatrick Travel," "Radio's Kitchen Quiz," "Animals in the Zoo," "Howard Hill's Skill," "Forty Boys and a Song," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Telepix—
"March of Time," "H. V. Kaltenborn," "The Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, S. J.," "Musical Comedy," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:25, 9:55. "Borrowed Hero," Florence Rice. 10:50 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:45, 8:40.

Uptown—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 1, 3:55, 7, 10. "Dumbo," 2:50, 5:55, 8:55.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll, 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston. 9 a. m., 1:50, 2:40, 5:20, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Count of Monte Cristo," Robert Donat. "Devil Pays Off," Margaret Tallichet. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. "San Antonio Rose," Jane Frazee. 2 . Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles, "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Date With the Falcon." George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Dumbo." 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.
Brookline Village: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 1:50, 5:10, 8:15. "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Cleveland: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante and Jane Wyman. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Richard Whorf. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," Gary Cooper. "Passage From Hongkong," Keye Luke. 2 and 8.
University: "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. 2:35, 6:45, 8:45.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Target for Tonight." 2 and 8.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Deadly Game." Charles Farrell. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Lydia," Merle Oberon and Alan Marshall. 3:13, 9:13. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers, Cobina Wright, Jr. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman: "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:45, 8:00.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Swamp Water," Walter Brenan and Walter Huston. "A Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Robin Hood," 2:48, 8:20. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 1:35, 7:10, 10:05.
Park: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. 3:02, 9:17. "Date With the Falcon." George Sanders. 1:54, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "West of Cimarron," Tom Taylor. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Our Wife," Ruth Hussey and Melvyn Douglas. 2:30, 8:15. "Parachute Battalion," Nancy Kelly and Robert Preston. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.
Maplewood: "Millions Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 3:32, 9:27. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. 1:55, 7:40.
Mystic: "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers and Jane Darwell. 1:55, 8. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 3:10, 9:15.
Orpheum: "Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell, Robert Taylor. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:55, 8. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Lydia," Merle Oberon and Alan Marshall. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Ellery Queen's Perfect Crime." 1:30 and 8.
Medford: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:30 and 7:30.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Battlefields of Pacific." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Bahama Passage," Madeline Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:30, 9:30. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson and Edward Arnold. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry. "Hard Guy," Jack LaRue. 2 and 8.
Strand: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson and Edward Arnold. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Lydia," Merle Oberon and Alan Marshall. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Lydia," Merle Oberon and Alan Marshall. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "The Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts. 2 and 8.
Strand: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "San Antonio Rose," Robert Paige. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Tillie the Toiler," Kay Harris and William Tracy. "Kid from Kansas," Dick Foran and Leo Carrillo. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 2:09, 7:54. "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 3:32, 9:17.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Lydia," Merle Oberon and Alan Marshall. "Small town Deb," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper and Joan Leslie. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. "Bachelor Lady," Edward Everett Horton and Baby Sandy. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLY — Strand: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. Short subjects. 2 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:30 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. Also special short subjects. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Smilin' Through." Jeanette MacDonald. 2:14, 6:45, 8:52. "Two in a Taxi," R. Hayden. 3:27, 8:02.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR—Tonight 8:30, Mat. Tom'w
THE TERRIFIC LAUGH HIT!
MY SISTER EILEEN
"A Honey of a Show" WALTER WINCHELL
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EVES. 55c-$2.75; WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65
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BOSTON (MOVIES)

5th WEEK!
KEITH MEMORIAL
GARY COOPER
BARBARA STANWYCK
BALL OF FIRE
CO-FEATURE
OBLIGING YOUNG LADY
JOAN CARROLL EDMOND O'BRIEN
Extra! WALT DISNEY'S All-Color Cartoon

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Douglas FAIRBANKS, Jr. ● Ruth WARWICK ● Akim TAMIROFF
"The CORSICAN BROTHERS"
Plus "Blondie Goes to College"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Tyrone POWER ● Gene TIERNEY
"SON OF FURY"
Plus "Right to the Heart"

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
NOW
Shirley TEMPLE ● Herbert MARSHALL ● Laraine DAY
"KATHLEEN"
Plus "Dr. Kildare's Victory"

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The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—January 30, 1942

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Spinners Keep Wheels Going 'Down Under'

By R. A. E. Curtis
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Sydney, N. S. W.

As the mechanism of war tightens its hold on a country, the most peaceful industries find themselves being drawn into the production of war needs. Luxuries become scarcer, then vanish. Necessities slip into the luxury class, become rare and precious.

It is at a time like this that native adaptability is manifested. In Australia women are learning the skills of their great-grandmothers. All over the land is heard the soft whir of spinning wheels, the thrust of hand looms, as women learn to spin and weave wool from Australia's 110,000,000 sheep. Knitting needles flash as the wool is made into garments.

From softly tanned sheepskins, gloves are being made, not crude garden gloves but fine shapely coverings, handstitched. Women are learning how to use certain grasses and fibres to make baskets, mats, and even hats. They have acquired skill at cane-seating and the results are smoothly professional. They are finding that it is possible to dye their own wool with dyes made from lichens, bark, iron rust, and many other substances. They are finding new uses for old materials and old uses for new materials.

C.W.A. Responsible

The Country Women's Association of Australia is responsible for this tremendous growth of handicraft throughout that continent. When the association was organized 20 years ago it was felt that the encouragement of handicraft was one of the most important items in its plan for arousing country women and banding them together into an organization of mutual assistance.

Each branch worked independently and once a year a central committee arranged handicraft exhibits at the great Agricultural Shows held annually in the capital cities. During the year demonstrators of various crafts toured the states teaching their work to different groups. In the present war emergency, this training is proving its worth.

Of all the organizations working to provide "comforts" for the fighting forces none works more successfully and none has less publicity than the C.W.A. Day after day its members report at working centers in city and country as they would report at offices. They wear no uniforms, march in no parades, wave no banners, and draw no salaries, but unostentatiously and steadily they turn out an avalanche of camouflage nets, sheepskin vests, gloves, mittens, wristlets, seaboot stockings, socks, pullovers, balaclava helmets, and woven rugs for convalescent soldiers. They make thousands of pairs of pyjamas, sort and handle used clothing, make eiderdowns and quilts, and a score of other items. Women who are able give all their time; country mothers whose lives are crowded to the brim, squeeze out a minute here and there to stitch up pyjamas or knit socks.

Until the pressure of war needs was felt, handicraft was directed by groups in each state, but two years ago a State War Workers' Committee was organized in New South Wales with Mrs. Hubert Fairfax in charge, and a State Handicraft Committee, with Mrs. E. A. Coghlan as chairman.

Make Camouflage Nets

At first Mrs. Coghlan was concerned with all forms of handicraft but so great has been the pressure of Government need for camouflage nets that she is now fully occupied with that tremendous problem.

Nets cannot be turned out by any machinery in Australia. Every knot must be tied by hand, ends must be tied by hand, edges roped by hand. The Government turned automatically to the Country Women's Association.

"We need 100,000 nets as soon as possible," it begged. C.W.A. knew nothing of net making, but women skilled in other crafts could learn netting.

Today nets are being made in centers all over Australia. The Army supplies the twine and pays freight on finished nets. The C.W.A. teaches netters and teaches teachers of netting. Many thousands of completed nets have already been turned over to the government for camouflaging men, guns, and materials in fighting areas.

Spinners, too, like netters, are doing yeoman's service. They sit at old-fashioned wheels dug out of dusty storerooms, at new wheels, big wheels, little wheels, at minute attachments on sewing machines, or even at that oldest equipment of all, the spindle. Some of them are skilled, others just learning the art.

Spin "Greasy" Wool

Most of the wool spun is from "greasy" wool which has had but one or two washings and retains much of the natural oil. From this wool are made the immense seaboot stockings which sailors need for wear under heavy rubber boots. Greasy wool cannot be purchased in the market so C.W.A. must spin all it knits. Mrs. Faith Box, capable, humorous, friendly, is in charge of the spinning and weaving. She has taught hundreds of women who in turn have gone into the country to set up spinning circles there.

"We haven't had to buy a farthing's worth of wool," she says. "Station owners have been marvelous; they have kept us supplied with huge bales of wool."

In addition to seaboot stockings, gloves and mittens are knitted of greasy wool. Practice wool is woven on looms into blankets for wounded soldiers or for bomb victims.

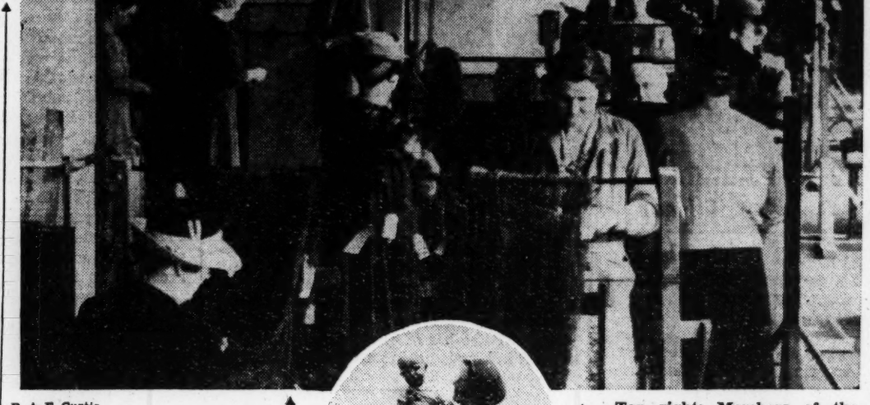
One of the most important contributions of the C.W.A. to the war effort is the making of sheepskin vests for the fighting forces. To date more than 13,000 vests have been sent with the fighters.

In a big sunny room in Sydney under the direction of Mrs. Basil Toulder fur machines whir all day of every day turning out vests. Women who have never done any sewing heavier than mending a silk stocking have learned to handle fur machines with perfect ease and they give one or more days each week to the work. Two women stand at tall tables, armed with metal patterns and sharp razor blades. One woman cuts all the fronts; another the backs. Each has an assistant. Two women sew on tapes, and six or more assemble the pieces.

From the smaller pieces, gloves, mittens, slippers, wristlets, innersoles, shoulder, knee and splint pads are made. One woman takes home the still smaller pieces and makes from them hundreds of children's slippers. Wool is cut from the unusable scraps to fill eiderdowns.

The scarcity of culinary herbs is so acute throughout the world that Australia has had to begin growing them for the fighting services and for her own needs. Victoria's climate suits herbs, and the C.W.A. there already has more than a million plants, mostly sage, thyme, and marjoram, growing in the rich Riverina district. Herbs are being sent to the front to give the "bully" beef for soldiers and sailors a more interesting flavor.

At all these jobs and many others members of the Country Women's Association of Australia work faithfully, day in, day out. Society women forget bridge and golf and work with greasy wool or stiff twine, working girls give their evenings, country mothers stretch their days another notch—all contributing their efforts to assuring greater comfort for fathers, husbands, sons, and sweethearts abroad in the fighting forces.



R. A. E. Curtis

All over Australia members of the Country Women's Association are giving their time and utilizing their skill in handicraft to make supplies for the fighting forces. Top left: One of the bush child's greatest joys is nursing the "poddy" lambs that have lost their mothers. Lower right: Even busy bush mothers in Australia's far Outback find time to do knitting and sewing.

Top right: Members of the Country Women's Association spinning wool from some of Australia's 110,000,000 sheep. Other women will knit or weave it into "comforts" for the fighting forces. Center: C. W. A. members convert old skills to new uses. Responding to their Government's urgent appeal for camouflage nets, thousands of women are donating their services to the exacting task of making them.

Cellar Supper Fun for Ski Party

By Flora Graves Pease
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We'll admit that snow brings work. It has to be shoveled. It also brings fun for the taking if you're fond of coasting, skiing, or snowshoeing.

All of these activities in the cold, clean out-of-doors insure good appetites, and that's just what we're leading up to—"EATS," served in the cellar. Your cellar. Yes, we know it has whitewashed stone walls. But so has many a charming peasant cottage.

We know you've admired your neighbor's glorified game room, and you've hoped for one below stairs in your own place. But don't let that discourage you. You can stage a cellar supper that even Sun Valley would talk about. And you won't have to call in a carpenter or decorator either.

The first step is to clear out unwanted objects.

Homemade Background

The proper atmosphere? That can be a homemade affair, and don't think for a moment that it can't be convincing. You can even have windows that look out on vast mountains! This is accomplished very simply by backing up unused window sash with railroad posters depicting such scenes. If you have no such posters, it's quite simple to make crude ones that are colorful, with pastels or colored chalk. And if window sashes are also unavailable, make some "fake" ones with inch-and-a-half lath, fastened with wire, or clinched nails, and painted with quick-drying screen paint.

Also, don't overlook small sister and her little chum who've learned to do Swedish folk dancing in school. Small aprons, bright socks, gay print handkerchiefs on their heads, would furnish transforming costumes and there could be no better occasion for them to do their stuff.

Set a Buffet Table

The buffet table can't be too large (or too well loaded) for your guests as they come stamping in with their snow-encrusted footgear. Perhaps you have a generous sized oblong table, or perhaps you'll enlist big brother's help and remove a door from its hinges. Suported on "horses" or even on wooden boxes, a door makes an admirable festive board when spread with a gay checkered cloth.

Trays for each guest, and paper dishes that accommodate hot or cold foods make for easy serving. Chafing dishes (corral all you can in your own and your friends' attics) keep the several hot dishes at proper temperature.

The menu suggested is "hearty" food, and very appetizing. Moreover, the fact that many of the dishes can be prepared the day before, is additional recommendation. It includes split pea soup, onion soup, cubed boiled potatoes in codfish cream sauce, scalloped oysters, potted chicken, Swedish rolls, hot chocolate, Danish pastry.

Note Navy Rules in Sending Gifts to Lads at Sea

By Elizabeth Richey Desses
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One mother has a son "somewhere in the Pacific," another has a boy on a ship based in the North Atlantic, and although Christmas is past, probably not a day goes by but that these mothers would like to be sending off some little gift to their boys in Uncle Sam's Navy. What can I send? is their question.

The Morale and Recreation Section of the Navy's Training Division in Washington has the answer to this and countless other questions that come to the minds of mothers of lads at sea.

First of all, the Navy assures those at home that Uncle Sam is taking such good care of the boys at sea that they are not really in need of boxes from home. But of course Uncle Sam knows that nothing takes the place of such gifts, and he is glad for the boys to have them as long as their delivery does not add too much to the burden of getting on with the war.

Two things must always be borne in mind. There is not an inch of superfluous space on any ship of war today, all nonessentials are cleared away on a vessel that may go into action at any time. There is no place for framed pictures, coat hangers, book ends, shoe bags, or such gifts. The second point to remember is that transportation of heavy mail to ships at sea adds to the Navy's problems. All mail to Navy personnel is carried on Navy ships. Often it must be transferred four or five times before it reaches the vessel of its destination. The first rule for gifts, therefore, is to send only small parcels, very securely wrapped and clearly addressed.

What You Can Send

Here is a list of things that may be sent: Soap, tooth paste or powder, talcum, razors and razor blades, a watch, books, magazines, home-town papers, victrola records (Pack VERY carefully—the percentage of breakage is high), plain black socks, wool, cotton or lisle; plain white handkerchiefs, knit sweaters, scarfs, gloves, and watch cap. All knit garments must be of navy blue wool and knit according to directions approved by the Navy if they are to be acceptable as part of the uniform. These directions can be obtained by writing to any Naval Station or Navy Recruiting Office in the United States or its possessions, and, from the Red Cross. Knit garments may be mailed directly to any man in the naval service.

Food can be sent to a boy stationed in a Navy Yard, or to one on a ship in port. If your boy is "somewhere in the Pacific," he is probably in tropical or semi-tropical waters, and has no need of warm knit garments. If he is having duty in the Atlantic area, he may need the new approved "Iceland sweater" in his collection of knit garments. Heavy, durable, and warm, it is included in the Navy directions.

What is the Navy doing to fill the leisure time of its personnel? The Morale and Recreation Section is putting into operation plans that will provide games and sports for every man in every ship in its far-flung fleets. It has a fund for the purchase of all kinds of games—a fund handled by the commanding officer of each ship. And he buys the games the men on his ship choose.

The ship's store sells at basic cost every article of clothing the men want and every toilet article. All clothes are regulation. The ship's store list begins with Apron (cook's) and goes through the alphabet to Underwear. The ship also provides at small cost packaged crackers, cakes, candy, soft drinks, and ice cream. There are books and magazines on board every vessel—large collections in the battleships and cruisers, smaller lots on the smaller ships. Nearly all ships have victrolas, radios, and motion pictures; some have pianos.

Write Often

Finally—and this word comes direct from the Morale and Recreation Section of the Navy—write your boy often. Keep him always in touch with home and the community. Let him know how much he is in your thoughts and in your prayers. I know one family that sends a Navy son a "round robin" letter every month. Every member of that family, from the grandfather down to the seven-year-old sister, writes a letter about what goes on at home. And as word about the monthly letters got around, friends and neighbors asked if they could send notes to go in the family mail pouch. The minister, the boy's former high school teacher, old school friends, the grocer's wife—all now find time to write the boy from their home town who is out on the high seas to fight for their freedom and their way of life.

The best thing that can be said about this project came in the boy's own words. "The letters are great. It certainly helps to know how everybody at home is thinking of me and how you all stand behind us in the Navy. I love this life and I don't think I will ever leave the sea, but it's great to feel as if I had never left home either."

Cranberry Orange Relish

This relish requires no cooking and can be made on very short notice.

1 pound (4 cups) fresh cranberries
2 cups sugar
2 oranges

Put cranberries through food chopper. Quarter whole oranges, remove seeds and put through chopper. Add sugar and mix well. Chill in refrigerator a few hours before serving. Makes one quart relish.

Do You Measure Up According to This Quiz?

The Home Economics Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, which is the official guide for the patriotic American housewife in the war period, has just issued a quiz by which she can measure herself as a household manager and see whether she is doing her full share in keeping her family well-fed and happy.

Here are the questions; why not keep score on yourself?

Do You Have a Plan?

1. Do you have a working knowledge of nutrition facts? That is, do you try to include in your meals every day at least the following:

Milk—Three-fourths to 1 quart every day for a growing child; 1 quart for expectant or nursing mothers; 1 pint for everyone else. Tomatoes, oranges, grapefruit, green cabbage, raw salad greens—1 or more servings for everyone. Leafy, green or yellow vegetables—1 or more servings. Potatoes, other vegetables, and fruits—2 servings or more a day. Eggs—1 a day (or at least 3 or 4 a week.) Lean meat, poultry, fish—1 or more servings a day. Cereals—at least 2 servings of whole-grain products or "enriched" bread. Fats and sweets—some butter or other rich fat every day, and enough more fats and sweets to satisfy the appetite.

2. If you are on a limited food budget, do you know ways to cut cost without cutting nutritive value? For instance, do you know how to use cheaper forms of milk, and the special value of potatoes, sweet potatoes, whole-grain cereals, dry beans and peas, and peanuts?

3. If you live on a farm or in a small town and have some land—do you plan home food production to cut costs and get a better diet? Do you plan on a year-round basis, growing extra in the summer to to put up for winter?

Do You Know Your Groceries?

1. Do you shop on the basis of your weekly menu plans—buy staple foods in bulk when you save money that way?

2. Do you know when fruits and vegetables are "in season" and cheapest? Can you take advantage of food bargains by revising your menu plans to suit them?

3. Do you watch scales, read labels, look for Government grades, know your cuts of meat, recognize quality in most fresh vegetables and fruits?

4. Do you buy by weight or by quantity rather than by price?

5. Do you compare costs of food in different stores—check your purchases before you leave a store?

Does Your Cooking Save Food Values?

1. Do you cook all protein foods—eggs, milk, meat, cheese, poultry, and fish—at low or moderate heat to keep the protein tender?

2. Do you cook meat according to cut—treating tender and less tender cuts differently?

3. Do you avoid overcooking of all foods?

4. Do you cook vegetables in as little water as possible, as quickly as possible, and use all cooking water in sauces, gravies, if you can't serve it with the vegetable? Do you leave the lid off the pan while green vegetables are cooking and never add soda?

5. Do you combine your leftovers into appetizing new dishes?

6. Do you save bacon fat and meat drippings to add flavor to other foods?

7. Do you avoid thick peelings?

8. Do you start the cooking of frozen fruits and vegetables before they thaw out—or if you eat them raw, serve them immediately when they are thawed?

9. Do you avoid failures and food wastes by careful measuring, heat control, and proven cooking methods?

Do They Eat It?

1. Do you serve food attractively?

2. Do you have variety—of food, of color, of texture, of flavor?

3. Are your sauces and gravies free from lumps, your hot foods hot, your cold foods cold?

4. Does your family have fun at the table and talk about things more interesting than what's wrong with the food?

5. Finally, the acid test—do they ask for second helpings?

How Do You Score

This quiz is really four separate quizzes and should be scored that way. Grade yourself by the number of times you could answer an unqualified "yes." If you answered yes to practically all—keep up the good work. If you answered yes to over half—you're on the right track, room for improvement. If you answered yes to less than half—do something about it!

Your score will give you an idea of the places where you can improve.

Try Grapenut Bread For a Snack

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is your family snack-conscious? Are the children always coming in from school in the afternoon, "simply starved"? And does the man-of-the-house wend his way kitchenwards in search of a bite or two before going upstairs at bedtime?

For an adequate between-meal refreshment, generously buttered grapenut-flake bread, together with a glass of milk, or a hot beverage, serves as the snack supersatisfactory. The following recipe makes one loaf. You'll probably want to double the amount, as this bread is equally tasty when toasted!

Grapenut-Flake Bread

¾ cup sugar
2 tablespoons melted shortening
1 egg
¾ cup milk
2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup grapenut flakes
1 cup washed seeded raisins (the sticky kind!)

Combine in order given, having sifted the flour with the salt and baking powder. Put into a greased loaf tin, and bake 45 minutes in a 375° F. oven.

D. C. D.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
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1 cake compressed yeast
2 tablespoons lukewarm water
½ cup Spry
1½ teaspoons salt
1¼ cups sugar
1½ cups boiling water
4 teaspoons baking powder
4½ cups sifted all-purpose flour
3 cups raisins
½ cup dates, cut in slivers
3 eggs, well beaten
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon nutmeg

Crumble yeast into water and dissolve. Combine Spry, salt and ¼ cup sugar in large bowl and add boiling water. Stir until Spry is melted, then cool until lukewarm. Add yeast mixture and blend. Add 2½ cups flour and mix well.

Cover and let rise in a warm place until light and spongy (about 3 hours). Add raisins and dates and blend. Add beaten eggs and beat well. Sift cinnamon, nutmeg, baking powder and remaining 1¼ cups sugar with remaining 2 cups flour. Add to yeast mixture and mix well.

Pour into two 8x5x3-inch Spry-coated loaf pans. Cover and let stand ½ hour. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 60 to 70 minutes. Makes 2 loaves. Citron may be used instead of dates if desired.

Change to Spry today for all baking and frying. Hear your folks rave about your FULL FLAVOR cakes, pies, fried foods. And no unpleasant smell or smoke when frying.

The Home Forum

Shopping, Masculine And Feminine

THE COURSE OF REASONING that prompted me to take Optimus along to buy his Christmas present still seems to me to have been sound. I knew that he needed a new dressing-gown. I had even got him to the point of not saying that he did not want one, though I knew only too well his loyalty to the disreputable garment that had been his companion for half a lifetime. His equivocal admission that it perhaps ought to be replaced with something brighter and better was about as enthusiastic as it would have been if someone had suggested replacing me. At least, so I thought.

At any rate, under the efforts of the whole family, Optimus was geared to receive a new dressing-gown. That being the case, it seemed only fair that he should pick it out. The right size and style, as well as a color and fabric to his liking, would be hard to choose without his assistance. He ought to have some voice in the selection of the Christmas gift that the rest of us had decided he ought to have.

* * *

So Optimus and I made an appointment to meet in the heart of the shopping district, at three in the afternoon. The hour seemed to me a little late for so important a transaction; but, when I found him planning to get the 4:40 train home afterwards, I realized how very expeditious he expected to be.

We met, and I led him at once to the men's furnishings floor of the nearest and largest department store. We found that the section given over to dressing-gowns was occupied by myriads of wives and mothers from the city and all its suburbs. Optimus cast a hunted look at them and said he wanted to get away. "Where?" I begged. "Where do you want to go?"

"HOME!" he exploded.

At that, a number of heads turned in our direction, and for a brief moment Optimus brightened the arduous day of a dozen shoppers. Then I calmed him by explaining, as well as I could, that, since we had got into the place we wanted, we would save time by looking at the article we wanted.

* * *

In the course of time a harassed salesman managed to give us his attention. "Color, sir?" Optimus didn't know, but I said blue, and out of the tangle came a robe of midnight-blue brocade. While I staggered under the weight of my husband's overcoat and jacket, he tried on the dressing-gown. It hung dejectedly from his shoulders and its somber hue turned his natural paleness into a ghastly pallor. But Optimus folded it about him, managing by some mysterious process to dim his usual alertness, and said, "All right."

"Oh, no!" I protested. "You don't—It isn't all right. You don't want to get the very *first* one you try on!"

"Why not?" he demanded, but the wise salesman was already removing the garment and helping Optimus into another. This was smaller but it still looked like a pall. "I thought you wanted something in wool. It would be warmer." "Wool, madam?" said the salesman with patient alacrity. "How about this?"

What was happening meantime to my husband, I could not find time to fathom in the confusion and hubbub; but it was horrifyingly clear that, with each trying-on, he seemed to grow thinner and more wan, and remained always as alien to his surroundings as a wild creature crouching in a corner of its cage. "This will be all right," he said desperately. "Let's get it and get out." But I could not let it go like that. "No," I said to the salesman with disagreeable firmness. "No, I don't believe you have what we are looking for. Thank you." Other customers fell upon him and we escaped to Men's Hats, where there was something like quiet. Optimus put on his jacket and overcoat and said that he couldn't see any use in our having taken the trouble of coming at all.

"We'll just go across the street," I told him, "where it won't be so crowded, and look a little more. I think they must be having a sale here."

So we surged across with the masses on the red-and-yellow, while Optimus sighed deeply and repeatedly, and I tried to think what kind of garment I had really meant to have him get. My heart was beginning to smite me for having exposed an unimmunized male to the fury of Christmas shopping at its maximum.

* * *

After some confusion, created by the fact that Optimus thought he was looking for something he called a blanket wrap, we found dressing-gowns snuggled away in the smallest nook, but fortunately not too well patronized.

Optimus tried on a dark blue gown with light blue facings. "That's all right," he said almost cheerfully. He tried on a blue with plaid facings. "All right," he said. He tried on a blue edged with twisted cord. "All right," wearily. I unearthed a gray-blue plaid trimmed with dark blue and made him try that on. "Do you like it as well as the one with plaid facings?" "I thought that one was all right," he answered with monotonous reiteration. "I like the one you have on best," said I, and at once he came to life. "I don't like it as well as the one that had green down the front." There had not been any with green down the front, but we found out that he meant light blue. Naturally, I asked him to try that one on again so that I could refresh my memory, but at once he became righteously indignant. "You mustn't waste this man's time," he insisted. "Don't you see that he has someone else to wait on? Where's the plaid thing you liked? I'll take that."

"But you said you liked the other one better."

"That doesn't matter. You've got to like it, haven't you?"

"But you didn't like it."

"It's all right. Please don't keep the man waiting."

So we had the gray and blue plaid wrapped, paid for it, and took it away, but not before I discovered something on the rack which would have been better—maybe. When I suggested that we have our parcel opened, so as to compare the new discovery with our purchase, storm signals went up, and I said no more.

* * *

As soon as we reached home, however, I insisted that Optimus should try on his new Christmas gift. I did not like it, but I refrained from saying so, at first. Optimus, pressed for his opinion, still observed that it was "all right." But I had a secret plan, which was substantiated next morning by an advertisement in the paper about some one hundred per cent wool dressing-gowns just arrived from England, for sale in a shop we had not tried. I showed the notice to Optimus and asked if he could manage to go with me to look at the garments before he began his day's work.

It took me less than ten seconds to realize that he was going to be utterly non-cooperative. The consequence was that he went to his office and I went shopping alone. I returned the article we bought the day before and got my money back without any trouble, and then had a pleasant hour or so looking over the English goods on sale up the street. I finally selected one of the first that the obliging salesman showed to me, and, fully satisfied, took it home.

* * *

Proudly I showed it to Optimus and had him get into it. It was perfect. The blue was sufficiently lively, yet not too bright. The shoulders did not droop, the fullness was ample but not overwhelming, the material soft and rich. It made him look just the way he ought to look. "Don't you think it is beautiful?" I lilted, in excess of enthusiasm.

"It's all right," he said unemotionally. Then, "Where is the other one, the one we bought yesterday?"

"I exchanged it."

"Exchanged it for what? You just told me this came from another place."

"Well—I—got my money back."

"You—got—your money back! After taking a salesman's time and making your own selection, and carrying out a bona fide transaction! You walked in there this morning and asked to have your money refunded? Do you mind telling me what reason you gave for this—er—breach of contract?"

"I simply said it wouldn't do. And it wouldn't. I didn't like it."

He looked at me long and wonderingly. "I don't suppose," he said finally, "that I shall ever understand a woman's mental processes."

* * *

I am pleased to say that he has become warmly, constantly attached to the dressing-gown that I secured for him by means of so darkly incomprehensible a mental process. He puts it on the instant he enters the house and becomes almost irritated when I insist (as I do when company comes in) on his discarding it for his suit coat.

I feel that my choice was perfect.

But he still persists in calling it a blanket wrap.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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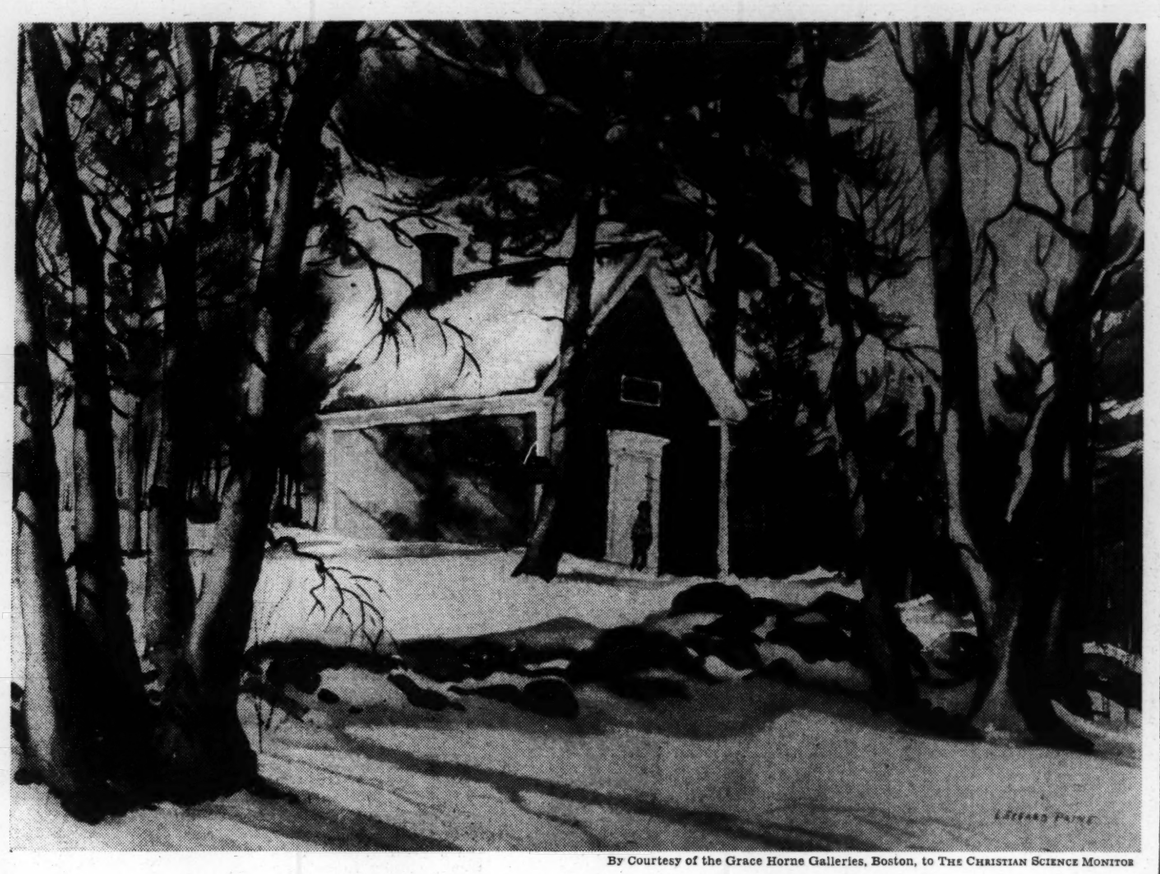

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"LITTLE RED SCHOOL-HOUSE": *A Water Color by L. Gerard Paine*

L. GERARD PAINE has been advancing rapidly in the technique of water color. Schooled in Boston, he has inherited traditional traits of New England: to wit, the summary brush and the straightforward naturalistic rendering. Mr. Paine has of late paid particular attention in his pictures to architectural design.

In This Warm Light

This is the country of the heart,
Known and loved always, but lost
At intervals—
Then rediscovered
After a journey through darkness.
In this warm light, no frost
Touches leaf nor vine.
All remains as it was before:
Here, the quiet river,
With its slow curve of music,
Bends toward the sea,
While the tide,
With unfailing constancy,
Lifts and falls
On this far shore.

ISABEL HARRISS BARR

Tvivel eller fasthet?

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

PÅ GRUND AV den felaktiga tron att både det goda och det onda är makt tränger tvivel in i människohjärtat. Det är nödvändigt att äga en ståndaktighet grundad på förståelse för att vinna framgång i allt som vi företaga oss och för att bibehålla en rätt uppfattning av frihet och oberoende.

Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, säger i sin lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], bland annat följande: "Låt varken fruktan eller tvivel fördunkla din klara uppfattning och lugna tillförsikt att erkännandet av livet såsom harmoniskt—vilket Liv i evighet är—kan tillintetgöra varje smärtsam förnimmelse av eller tro på det som Liv icke är." På den grundval som uppenbaras i Kristen Vetenskap, nämligen att Gud, det goda, allena är makt och det onda följaktligen maktlöst, kan ett fast förlitande på Gud—Liv, Sanning och Kärlek—demonstreras och oharmoniska förhållanden, däribland sjukdom, övervinnas.

När Kristus Jesus kom gående på vattnet, på det upprörda havet, sade Simon Petrus, såsom det berättas i fjortonde kapitlet av Matteus' evangelium: "Herre, är det du, så bjud mig att komma till dig på vattnet." Först såg det ut som om han kunde ge bevis på sitt fasta förlitande på Gud. Men fruktan fick insteg, och då Kristus Jesus räddade Petrus från att sjunka, tillrättavisade han honom med orden: "Du klentrogne, varför tvivlade du?" Härmed förklarade Mästaren, att alla äro i stånd att göra de gärningar han gjorde, om de icke tvivla på att Gud—Liv, Sanning och Kärlek—är den enda makt som finnes eller någonsin kan finnas. När Simon Petrus' förståelse vuxit sig fastare, gjorde han många mäktiga gärningar, såsom det berättas i Bibeln.

I den väldiga kamp som nu rasar i världen äro många människors hjärtan tyngda av tvivel beträffande utgången av denna strid, som berör icke blott deras egen lycka, utan även deras familjers och vänners. Kristen Vetenskap kan skingra detta tvivel och genom ofelbara bevis demonstrera, att en seger över dessa upprörda vågor är möjlig för alla som äro villiga att sätta hela sin förtröstan till Gud, det goda, och att erkänna Kristus, Sanningen, eller Messias, såsom han uppenbaras i Kristen Vetenskap.

Tvivel om att Messias är närvarande hos oss i dag kan övervinnas av den som är villig att erkänna och acceptera den andliga förnimmelsens vittnesbörd. I åttonde kapitlet av Matteus' evangelium omtalas, att en hövitsman bad Mästaren om hjälp för sin tjänare, som låg "därhemma lam" och led "svårt". Han hyste intet tvivel om att Kristus Jesus kunde hela den sjuke. Hans tro var så fast, att Mästaren sade till honom: "Såsom du tror, så må det ske dig." Och berättelsen slutar med orden: "Och i samma stund blev tjänaren frisk." Detta helande var ett bevis på att Gud—Liv, Sanning och Kärlek—var närvarande, där för den materiella förnimmelsen endast sjukdom var manifesterad. När Guds allhet blir förverkligad, försvinner villfarelsen.

När i denna dag någon söker övervinna en sjukdom genom Kristen Vetenskap, är Guds makt närvarande och tillgänglig för att hela honom, även om sjukdomen enligt materiell uppfattning tyckes vara allvarlig, ja, till och med obotlig.

En person, som var utomlands, sjuk och oförmögen att röra sig och som hade svåra smärtor, sände ett telegram till en lärjunge i Kristen Vetenskap med begäran om hjälp. Behandling enligt Kristen Vetenskap gavs genast med helande resultat, varom den praktiserande vederbörligen underrättades. Ett sådant helande bevisar att Gud är den enda makten och närvaron och att vi genom förståelsen av Kristen Vetenskap kunna demonstrera detta andliga faktum.

En fast förtröstan på Gud måste emellertid vidmakthållas. Och en sådan förtröstan får ofelbart sin lön. Kristus Jesus sade till Simon Petrus: "Varför tvivlade du?" Helandet av fysisk oförmåga genom Kristen Vetenskap är ett tydligt bevis på närvaron av Gud och Hans Kristus. Kristi Jesu lärjungar gjorde bruk av sin kunskap om Guds makt vid många olika tillfällen. Genom sin förståelse av Guds allnärvaro och av Hans kärlek till människan, voro de i stånd att hela de sjuka, uppväcka de döda, öppna fängelseportarna, hjälpa sina nödställda bröder, predika sanningen om Gud och ingiva människorna mod, såsom det berättas i Apostlagärningarna.

Genom Kristen Vetenskap utföres i denna dag verkligt Sinne-helande. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Science and Health*, sid. 130): "Om tanken skrämmes av Vetenskapens starka hävdande av Guds, eller Sanningens, allenavälde och betvivlar det godas allenavälde, borde vi ej fastmer häpna över det ondas kraftiga anspråk och betvivla dem och icke längre anse det naturligt att älska synden och onaturligt att övergiva den—icke längre inbilla oss att det onda är alltid närvarande och det goda frånvarande." Kristen Vetenskaps helande makt har blivit bevisad vid så många tillfällen, att tvivel på denna makt i allmänhet icke längre kommer till uttryck. Ingen borde tveka att acceptera det faktum, att i vår tid och i till synes farliga eller oharmoniska förhållanden, Gud hjälper dem som fast förtrösta på Honom.

Kristus, Sanningen, är med oss i dag. När vi, i vår ringa förståelse av Guds makt och godhet, kastas hit och dit på världshändelsernas upprörda hav, kunna vi sträcka oss ut efter Kristus, Sanningen. När vi sätta orubblig tillit till Gud—Liv, Sanning, Kärlek—och driva ut tvivel och fruktan ur vårt hjärta, kunna vi säga med profetens ord (Jes. 59:1): "Se, Herrens arm är icke för kort, så att han ej kan frälsa, och hans öra är icke tillslutet, så att han ej kan höra." De sjuka skola bliva helade, de som äro i fara befriade, de fångna skola bliva lösta från sina bojor, de nödställda rikligen mättade, och kristenheten skall bliva styrkt i sin uppgift att utbreda frid på jorden och göra alla människor till bröder.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Doubt or Steadfastness?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE of the erroneous belief that both good and evil are power, doubt enters into the human heart. Steadfastness, founded on understanding, is necessary to secure success in any undertaking; and it is necessary in the maintenance of a right sense of freedom and independence.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, includes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the following statement (p. 495): "Let neither fear nor doubt overshadow your clear sense and calm trust, that the recognition of life harmonious—as Life eternally is—can destroy any painful sense of, or belief in, that which Life is not." On the basis, revealed in Christian Science, that God, good, alone is power, and evil is consequently powerless, steadfast reliance on God—Life, Truth, and Love—can be demonstrated, and inharmonious conditions, including disease, can thereby be overcome.

When Christ Jesus walked upon the waves of the turbulent sea, as is recorded in the fourteenth chapter of the Gospel of Matthew, Simon Peter said, "Lord, if it be thou, bid me come unto thee on the water." At first, it seemed that he could give proof of his steadfast reliance on God. But fear crept in, and Christ Jesus, saving him from sinking, rebuked him with the words, "O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?" Thus did the Master acknowledge that all are able to do the works which he did if they doubt not that God—Life, Truth, and Love—is the only power there is or ever can be. When Simon Peter's understanding had grown more steadfast, he did many mighty works, as recorded in the Bible.

In the great struggle that is raging in the world today, many a heart is heavy because of doubt entertained as to the outcome of this conflict in which their own well-being, as well as that of their families and friends, is involved. Christian Science can take away this doubt, and by infallible proofs demonstrate that triumph over these turbulent waves is possible for all who are willing to put their entire reliance on God, good, and to accept the Christ, Truth, or Messiah, as revealed in Christian Science.

The doubt whether the Messiah is present with us today can be overcome by one who is willing to recognize and accept the evidence of spiritual sense. In the eighth chapter of Matthew it is related that a centurion asked the Master's help in healing his servant, who was "sick of the palsy, grievously tormented." He had no doubt that Christ Jesus was able to heal the condition. His faith was so steadfast that the Master said to him, "As thou hast believed, so be it done unto thee." And the record concludes, "His servant was healed in the selfsame hour." This healing was a proof that God—Life, Truth, and Love—was present where, to material sense, only illness was manifested. In the realization of God's allness, error disappears.

When today someone seeks to overcome an ailment through Christian Science, the power of God is present and available to heal him, even though to material sense the illness appears to be severe, or even incurable.

One overseas, who was in physical difficulty, unable to move, and in great distress, sent a cablegram asking a student of Christian Science for help. Christian Science treatment was promptly given, healing resulted, and the practitioner was duly informed. Healing such as this proves that God is the only power and presence, and that, through the understanding of Christian Science, we can demonstrate this spiritual fact.

Steadfast trust in God must, however, be maintained. And such trust is unfailingly rewarded. Christ Jesus said to Simon Peter, "Wherefore didst thou doubt?" The healing of a physical disability through Christian Science is clear proof of the presence of God and of His Christ. The disciples of Christ Jesus used their knowledge of the power of God in many different circumstances. Through their understanding of the omnipresence of God and of His love for man, they were able to heal the sick, raise the dead, open prison doors, send relief to the brethren, preach the truth about God, and strengthen men, as recorded in the Acts of the Apostles.

Through Christian Science, true Mind-healing is being accomplished today. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 130), "If thought is startled at the strong claim of Science for the supremacy of God, or Truth, and doubts the supremacy of good, ought we not, contrariwise, to be astounded at the vigorous claims of evil and doubt them, and no longer think it natural to love sin and unnatural to forsake it,—no longer imagine evil to be ever-present and good absent?" The healing power of Christian Science has been proved in so many instances that doubt of this power no longer is generally expressed. No one should hesitate to accept the fact that in our time, in seemingly dangerous or inharmonious circumstances, God helps those who put their steadfast trust in Him.

Christ, Truth, is with us today. Tossed to and fro in our small understanding of God's power and goodness, on the disturbed waters of the world's events, we can reach out for Christ, Truth. When unfaltering reliance is placed on God—Life, Truth, Love—and doubt and fear are cast out of our hearts, we can say in the words of the prophet (Isaiah 59:1), "Behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear." The sick will be healed, those in danger will be delivered, prisoners will be set free, the needy will receive abundantly, and Christendom will be strengthened in its task of bringing peace on earth and brotherhood among men.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Taking Our Lunch To School

SOMETIMES, when the days were very cold and stormy, Mother would permit us to carry our lunch to school, though always with some misgivings and protests, for she preferred to have her flock about her, to see that we ate properly of the good, warm dinner she and Anna always had in readiness for us at noon.

But we children felt quite differently about the matter, and would have thoroughly enjoyed sitting about the old school stove with the other youngsters every day of the year, unpacking our hard-boiled eggs and half-frozen sandwiches and setting our bottle of milk to thaw—perhaps even trading doughnuts for cookies or gingerbread for mince pie, just as they did, and afterwards, perhaps, playing some wild game up and down the aisles. But Mother had her own ideas about such matters, and therefore, unless it was snowing and blowing what Anna called a regular blizzard, we always started homeward at the stroke of noon, Mother or Anna meeting us half way.

On those days, however, when the kitchen clock foretold very rough weather, Father was on our side, and we trudged to school, buoyantly lugging Aunt Sophie's brown-covered basket between us. . . .

Our lunch basket was the envy of the other children, for Mother and Anna seemed to have the idea that the lunch they prepared for us would be the last meal we would ever eat, and accordingly it must be the best. Such piles of sandwiches and turnovers! Such handsome hard-boiled eggs!—for Anna took out the yolks, mashed them with melted butter and cream, seasoned them nicely, and put them back with some sort of a twist on top that made them shine among all the other boiled eggs around the stove. . .

We wore Father's woolen socks over our shoes; high buckled overshoes, lined with red flannel, over the socks; and cardigan jackets, which I think Emil must have donated, under our heavy winter coats, with old plaid shawls over the coats. Hoods which Anna crocheted for us, we always wore in cold weather; but on these bitter days we had heavy scarfs over the hoods and wrapped round our throats. Mittens—as many as we could get on—and then, as a last touch, Emily would often tie thick veils over our faces, but these we removed as soon as we were out of sight of the house. Bad enough to have to wear Father's socks, but veils—! How we should have been ridiculed at school!—From "Victorian Cakes," by CAROLINE B. KING. (Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1942

North Atlantic Diary: An Eyewitness Record of a Wild, Storm-Tossed Convoy Crossing

"Christmas Day (on a destroyer). Wonderful food but tasted like sawdust away from the folks at home. . . ."

All photographs by Col. E. H. Cooper

From Colonel Cooper's diary: "You should see the wreckage. . . . It is blowing a real gale now. Everything we thought was lashed securely has broken loose and is flying around the room. . . ." Here the crew cleans up after "the worst weather they have experienced for several years. . . ."

"These men on the warships and especially on the cargo ships are real heroes. They go through this day after day, unsung heroes that have the coldest, wettest and most dangerous job in the war. . . ."

Intimate Message: Washington

Protracted Intentions ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

It is the general feeling about Representative Martin Dies in congressional cricles that he may make mistakes, but that his heart is in the right place. On this basis it is probable that the House will shortly vote to continue his committee looking into subversive activities, a motion to this end having been introduced on Jan. 26. The Dies Committee, unless continued, expires two months hence, on April 1. The last appropriation was for $150,000 and it has spent, to date, $385,000.

There have been preliminary signs that Mr. Dies is preparing the way to have his committee continued. He made a forceful but ineffectual fight to have three amendments placed in the bill just passed by Congress calling for the registration of foreign propaganda agents. Though Mr. Dies suffered a defeat on this, it served as a vehicle for reminding the public that his committee is still active. Mr. Dies made the headlines as he so often does. He told the House Jan. 28 that "if our committee had been permitted to reveal the facts last September the tragedy of Pearl Harbor would have been averted."

"Unless this government adopts an alert attitude toward this whole question (of subversive agents) there will occur on the West Coast," he warned, "a tragedy which will make Pearl Harbor sink into insignificance compared with it."

The Senate has always been rather indifferent to the Dies Committee. In the latest instance it passed the registration bill but threw out all the Dies amendments. This omission was the only change in the bill. As originally drawn the measure required agents of all foreign governments to register. Mr. Dies succeeded in amending this, in the House, to include by name "the Communist Party of America, the German-American Bund, and Kyffhauserbund." The Senate rejected the Dies amendment and the Senate and House conferees followed suit. On Jan. 28 the House debated the conference report and overruled Mr. Dies, despite his energetic protest, by 228 to 40.

In the course of the debate Mr. Dies had an opportunity to repeat three times the charge that key positions of government in Washington are held by Communists. Or to be more accurate, Mr. Dies made the flat statement twice that Communists hold such key positions, while on the third occasion he expressed it merely as a belief. "Communists have been exposed by our committee in key positions in the Government," he asserted flatly at one point, but later on he said, "I am convinced that there are thousands of members of these 'fifth column' organizations who hold key positions in the Government."

Despite this grave charge, the House overruled Mr. Dies. Representative Clarence E. Hancock, a Republican, of New York, declared, "There is no reason whatever, unless it is demagoguery, to include the Dies amendments in this bill." Representative Sam Hobbs, a Democrat from Alabama, reported that "both judiciary committees and all conferees unanimously urge the defeat of the Dies amendments." Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas commented, "This is no time for child's play, this is no time to play to the galleries."

Congress has never failed to grant funds requested by Mr. Dies. Occasionally, as in this instance, it disregards his desires in lesser matters. Another example of a Dies warning going unheeded came recently in connection with Price Administrator Leon Henderson. Mr. Dies accused Mr. Henderson of having a subversive past. Mr. Henderson blandly promised to eat on the Treasury steps any evidence of such past Mr. Dies could produce.

The press also sometimes takes Mr. Dies' charges with a degree of indifference. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, for example, is now investigating a list of 1,100 allegedly subversive governmental workers submitted by the Dies Committee. It will be interesting to see the results of this latest inquiry but previous lists have not proved very damaging. Newspapers have received the latest charges with apathy.

The Roberts Commission at Pearl Harbor has given an example of what may be done when an inquiry is respected by everybody. The Dies Committee has never achieved such respect. One of its faults has been its apparent difficulty over four years in distinguishing between real and hearsay evidence. Its membership is not very strong. Some of its reports have lacked substance and some have been downright dangerous, like the unsubstantiated charge, made in wartime that governmental "key posts" are held by Communists, which is calculated to sow distrust over the whole country.

The widespread feeling is that there is a big job waiting to be done in Washington, and that somebody ought to do it. A great many persons feel that if the Dies Committee is to continue, at least its membership should be enlarged and strengthened.

South America Speaks: Brazil

In the Land of Amazonia ..... *By Roland Hall Sharp*

Each recurring visit to Brazil evokes new awe, new wonder, new respect for this land that only slowly unfolds its many-faceted marvels.

Fly all day and you only draw a line into the immensity of Brazil.

See the jungle and think you have seen Brazil. You will be mistaken. Brazil probably has more jungle than . . . well, let the geographers figure that out. Anyway, Brazil has jungle, leagues of it, dank, silent, almost shutting out the light of day. But even the jungle is infinitely varied, sometimes quite open and as lovely as a park.

Leaving the Guianas, our plane—one of those Baby Clippers that knows all the river ports down this way—flew over a region in Brazil that probably is less developed than any other part. Neither from the air nor in perusing maps have we found any evidence of a railway here, beyond some possible spur so short and limited in its use that it does not show.

This is the coastal land of Amazonia. This is the land where the king of rivers holds undisputed sway, fashioning its vast domain with flourishes of a watery hand.

Even before leaving the Guianas, we had met the Amazon. For, in explaining the muddiness of the coast and the absence of clean, sandy beaches in Dutch Guiana, a resident blamed the dirt-bearing giant to the south. It seems the ocean currents swing in close to shore here. They are tawny as far as the eye can reach, tawny with silt borne from half a continent.

Some of those emulsified grains of soil began their journey in Peru, within view of the Pacific Ocean. On former trips we have stood beside an ice field which we liked to fancy was the origin of the longest tributary of the Amazon. Reaching down from the crags to a lake 16,000 feet high in the Andes, it sent ice-water dripping, dripping, to form streams that divided, one toward the Pacific, the other toward the Atlantic. Whether that identical stream is the one, or not, we were in the immediate neighborhood where the Amazon is constantly beginning its journey to distant Brazil.

The first thing to which you must accustom yourself about the Amazon is that it is not a river, but a system of rivers. There is no one channel to which you can point and say: "There, that's the Amazon." At places you see one channel wider than others, but soon it may change. No one channel, and no one thousand channels, can bear this watery giant to his final disappearance in the blue sea.

Speaking of the Amazon's liquidation, that is a lengthy process. On a ship last April we swam in the deck pool in water still murky with the Amazon—300 miles off shore! We could have been much farther at sea and still have met it.

From French Guiana south the jungles present a top as closely packed as the fine tuftings of a rug. It is jungle green, broken occasionally by some brighter color.

Through the unbroken wilderness wind rivers in such convolutions that no one could be expected to believe without seeing them. The land is so flat that river channels meandered at will until the tenacious jungle congealed them in their serpentine paths. Now they obey the matted roots. In varying shades of chocolate they turn and twist until at length they find release in the open sea.

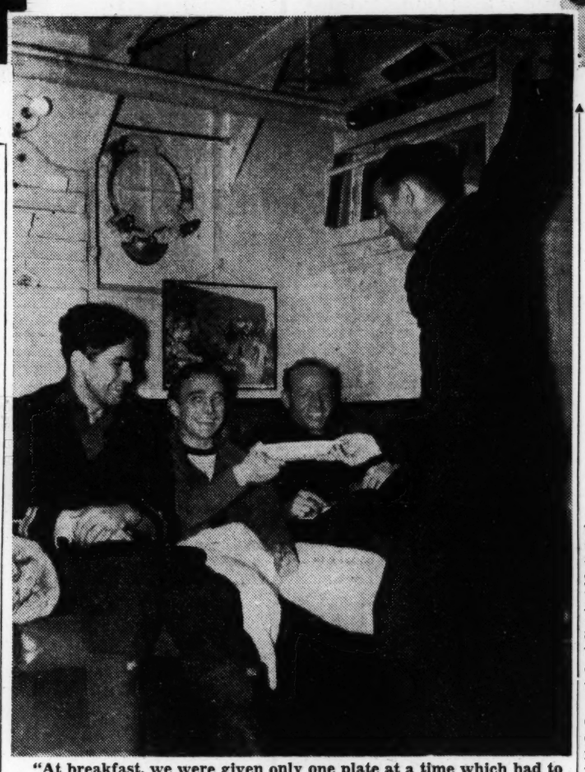
Watching the pilot chart his course as we approached the mouths of the Amazon, we saw he had pencilled in islands where the chart had none.

"These things just bob up," shouted the captain above the roar of the motors.

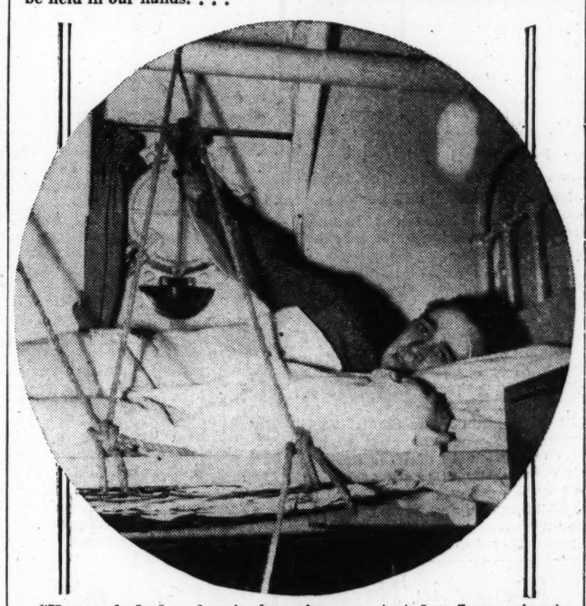
Spanning numerous islands, the captain traced the main river across 180 miles. A figure roughly used is 200 miles, and you sometimes hear more included. But let's be conservative. The Amazon is 180 miles wide at its mouth.

Dropping down toward Belem, we timed the flight across the narrower, but deeper, channel that carries ocean-going traffic on the southern side of the large island of Marajo. We flew for five minutes, at two miles a minute. That sounds like one channel 10 miles wide.

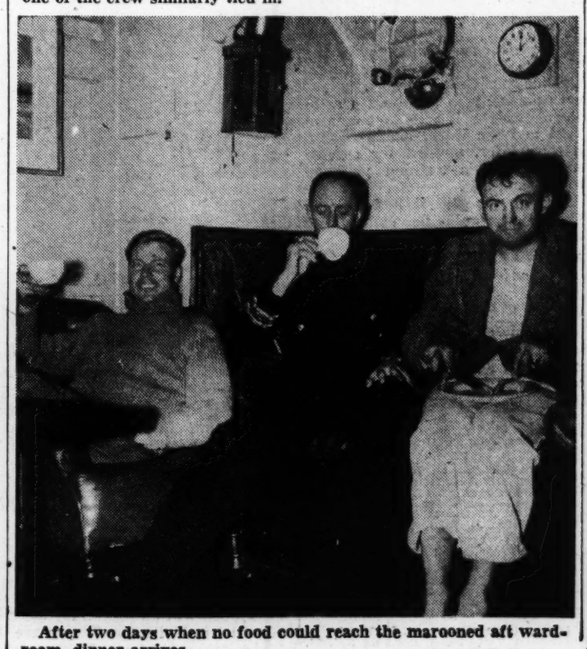
Then we thought of the hundreds of foaming rivers we had seen, nearly 4,000 miles away, pouring down from the Andes into the basin of the Amazon. Knowing also that Amazonia is viewed by most Brazilians as a distant land that will be developed, some day, you begin to grasp Brazil's sheer magnitude.



"At breakfast, we were given only one plate at a time which had to be held in our hands. . . ."



"Have only had an hour's sleep since we started so I am going to lash myself into the bunk. . . ." Here Colonel Cooper photographs one of the crew similarly tied in.



After two days when no food could reach the marooned aft wardroom, dinner arrives.

A day by day account of a thrilling journey through war and storm ravaged seas.

Col. E. H. Cooper, veteran news photographer of the last World War, was sent to Britain by The Christian Science Monitor last fall. In addition to his pictures, appearing from time to time in these columns, he brought back this diary record of his stirring North Atlantic crossing, illustrated by his own photographs.

By Col. E. H. Cooper

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twelve hours to go over—26 days to return. In fact the plane trip over took only 11 hours and 55 minutes, while the return trip necessitated 26 days and four destroyers, three British and one American. The United States Embassy at London arranged with the British Navy to take me as far as Iceland, and our own Navy brought me from there to the States.

While traveling on a sleeping car to a port on the western coast of England, I was awakened by a naval officer with the message that my ship was ready. I dressed hurriedly, a car was waiting and we were whisked to the docks. As soon as we got aboard, the lines were cast off and we were underway. The Captain told me he had received orders that I was to have every comfort and he was to transfer me to a larger ship, which was done the following day.

We received warnings that a storm was on its way. Three hours after boarding the new ship, the storm hit us, and for seven days we went through the worst weather they have experienced on the North Atlantic in years. The third day we were in a very precarious position. I am quoting from my diary.

"Dec. 4th. This ship is larger. The Commander has turned over his quarters to me and he is sleeping in the chart room only 12 seconds from the bridge. Yes, I have a bath-tub, but it's very cold and I haven't the gumption to use it. At 4:30 a squall hit us and this tin can is standing first on its head and then on its tail.

"Dec. 5th. Didn't sleep very well. Had to lace myself in the bunk. At breakfast we were given only one plate at a time, which had to be held in our hands. Sitting at the table was impossible. We jammed ourselves together so we could eat. We lost three ships out of our convoy last night. Hope we find them as stragglers are easy prey for the U-boats, but the officers tell me that a U-boat would not attack in this weather.

B-r-r!

"Our coal stove in the wardroom is out of commission as the smokestack was carried away last night, so it's very cold. The boys have loaned me sweaters, sea-boots, wool stockings, etc., but it's still cold. It's blowing a real gale now. I just went into the Captain's cabin and everything we thought was lashed securely has broken its bonds and is flying around the room. Took the rug from the floor and tied it over the movables. Am getting into my bunk with a book, plan to tie myself in and stay put, as it's the only way not to get knocked about. . . .

"Was dozing off when I heard a report which I thought was the four-inch guns. Thinking it was action, I rushed up and found that a depth charge had been washed overboard and had gone off very close to the stern of the ship. As I was peering through a hatch, I saw four sub-lieutenants rush out and start pulling the primers out of the other depth charges. A wave came over and Lieutenant Jonckheere disappeared. We thought he was gone, but he was only knocked out. The boys got him back before another wave could wash him overboard. Then the other men made a human chain and pulled out the remaining primers. Jonckheere had a bruise or two and his wind knocked out; nothing more. Captain has just ordered that no one go on deck, so we are marooned here aft.

"We in the wardroom are a cold, miserable group. It's even rougher and Lieutenant Holmes told me the seas are at least 35 feet high. Just had a radio that one ship has fire in two holds, also two flying boats are down, and we can't do a thing to save them. The boats were crushed as soon as they hit the water. There are 170 men aboard the ship (she was built to hold a crew of 130). Many new men have been added and the new instruments are for modern warfare. The crew never take off their clothes during the entire trip. As a passenger I can sleep in pajamas and have as much comfort as I can. Rang for the steward, but he can't get back. Have only had an hour's sleep since we started so I am going to lash myself in.

Hunger

"Sunday, Dec. 6th. Gale still with us, nothing for breakfast except crackers. They can't get food to us from the galley. I missed the excitement last night. The seas carried away all of our depth charges on the port side. The boys tell me that I slept through the worst night we have had. When I got out of my bunk, there were six inches of water in my state room, and my shoes and slippers were plying back and forth like ferry-boats. The exploding depth charge sprung some of the plates. Also find we have one compartment entirely flooded, lifeboats stove in, rails gone, the galley, fire-room and officers' quarters flooded. Five feet in officers' quarters and all their personal belongings drowned out, even the Christmas presents they had bought for their folks at home.

"No food as yet. Impossible to go forward. The men here aft are miserable, some still ill from the pitching. They are the only ones who do not want food. When the ship is submerged by a sea the stern comes up like a whip and everything and everyone leaves the deck if they don't hold on. I am glad I am on this larger ship, even if she has only a few feet wider beam and newer construction. They say over the phone from the bridge that they will send food back to us by a life-line trolley system they have rigged up. There is not a ship to be seen, and I am writing this in a chair I have lashed and jammed between the bunk and chest of drawers. My bunk is one of the only dry ones aft so the boys are taking turns sleeping in it. Lieutenant Holmes tells me that we are helpless, so far as naval action is concerned, no depth charges left, and the Captain has decided he must put back if he can find a spot safe enough to come about. We made only 24 miles yesterday. Today we are hove to.

"It's 10 p. m. and no food yet, no fire. Captain is afraid the big compartment that is flooded will burst and he has warned us that he will try to come about, and for us to watch out.

Later. When we turned we thought the ship would keel over, but we made it and are now going back to England with the wind on our tail and the men forward are with us again, also hot food.

Off Again

"Just received word via radio that the Japs have hit Pearl Harbor. Back to our starting point, and Iceland is still far away. You should see the wreckage. Advised by radio that another destroyer will pick me up tomorrow.

"Dec. 8th. Off again on my third destroyer. She is smaller than the other two. While the sea is still rough, it's nothing like the last one.

"Dec. 10th. Storm warning again. Going to bed as this sardine can will stand on its end soon, and I'm still black and blue from the bruises I received on the other one. Fresh water scarce as we had to fill a water tank with oil to be sure of fuel enough for Iceland. I stepped out in the aisle and saw liquid in it. Thought it water. It was oil. A pipe had burst somewhere. Did you ever step in fuel oil on a pitching ship? You certainly slip about. It's going to be a dirty mess for the men to clean up.

"Saturday, 13th. We are going over the spot where we hit the bad blow last Saturday. It's still blowing hard, but we hope to make it this time.

"Dec. 14. Sunday. Miserable day. My bunk and stateroom wet. A gasket on the port side is leaking very badly, and a lot of water is shipped at each wave. Can't be fixed as the port is under water most of the time. The seas are now as high as they were on the last trip, but this boat seems to take them better; that is, we are not being damaged as much. I think storms are made in this part of the Atlantic.

"Dec. 15th. The Commander of this ship has just been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Yes, they have a sub to their credit and hope to get another this trip.

"Yesterday I said in my diary that we would not be damaged as much. I spoke too soon, as our steering gear has been knocked out and we were bashed about until temporary repairs were made. Worse than yesterday. No one can go forward or return. Cold pressed meat and bread to eat, no hot tea or coffee. Had S. O. S. from Norwegian ship that is sinking, but can't go to her aid as she is too far away. It's getting colder by the minute as the electric grills had to be turned off to save juice, so we all put on more clothes.

Subs

"Wind dropped somewhat today and we are riding easier. Just had an alarm. Subs reported in vicinity. We dashed to the spot at full speed. Dropped charges, but too dark to know if we got one.

"The only light aboard a darkened ship is the battle lights, greenish-blue on one direct circuit. After our rush to try to sink a sub, I came below and a young British sailor about 17 was straining his eyes trying to read a pulp magazine. I asked him what he was reading and he answered, very excited, 'An adventure story about the Wild West.'

"We are to arrive in Iceland tomorrow. Just got another report. Chased at full speed and luckily found out in time that our target was a Canadian destroyer. In the dark it's fortunate that more ships are not shot at during the night.

"Later. The boys were so excited as they were going to buy presents to Iceland, especially toys, oranges and silk stockings to take back to their loved ones at home. But, it's war. They received orders to return at once. They had to land me on a repair ship miles down in harbor, turn back, and keep the life line of Britain going.

"On Board U. S. Destroyer going home. It's a new ship and looks like the Queen Mary compared to the others. Rough only two days, then she calmed down. Christmas Day, wonderful food, but it tasted like sawdust away from the folks at home.

"Even when entering the mouth of the harbor in Iceland, we were ordered to go full speed ahead, as they suspected that mines had been laid by planes. The theory is that at full speed a destroyer would go over a mine and escape before the delayed action would explode it, whereas a cargo boat would hit the mine and it would explode near the engine room.

"On arriving in Iceland I found that three German subs and 10 planes had been destroyed, also that eight ships in the convoy had been sunk which followed us. It happened on the day I arrived in Iceland.

"These men on the warships and especially on the cargo ships are real heroes. They go through this day after day, unsung heroes that have the coldest, wettest and most dangerous job in the war.

Famous Kraut Line Will Be Unable to Play for Bruins in Boston This Week End

Dumart, Schmidt, and Bauer Are Gone for the Duration

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston has seen the last of the famous Kraut line of the Bruins at least for the duration of the war. Having joined the Royal Canadian Air Force yesterday in Montreal, Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt, and Bobby Bauer will next week trade their hockey suits for the gray-blue uniforms of Canada's flying forces and watch the National Hockey League's battle for supremacy from afar.

Schmidt and Bauer have one more game to play for the Bruins, while Dumart in all probability has hung up his skates for good. Milt and Bobby are scheduled to leave Boston for Toronto tonight to play against Maple Leafs tomorrow night, while Dumart will remain in Boston until next Monday when he will leave directly for Canada to report to the R. C. A. F. Although Woody will be here as the Bruins face Brooklyn Americans in the Garden Sunday night, it is extremely doubtful that he will play. Schmidt and Bauer will not return to Boston with the Bruins after tomorrow night's game.

Saga Ends

With Schmidt and Dumart reporting at 9 a. m. in Montreal Tuesday and then due to be sent to their stations in Ottawa, and Bauer reporting in Toronto Wednesday where he will remain, the saga of the inseparable Krauts comes to a temporary halt. Together since boyhood, and together in hockey after a one-year's separation when Bauer and Dumart signed professional contracts before Schmidt, these three will now see each other again only when their leaves coincide or when they face each other on opposite teams in the service. Milt and Woody are considering playing for the Air Force team in Ottawa, while Bobby is undecided what to do in Toronto.

The three spent nearly all day yesterday being examined by R. C. A. F. officials in Montreal, following which they returned directly to Boston, thus missing the Bruins' game against Brooklyn Americans in New York last night, where the Amerks won 5-4. The Bruins, to be sure, had only 13 men and were playing a newcomer to the team in Phil Hergesheimer, but some indication of the future fortunes of the B's without the Krauts may be gathered from the result.

Busy Day

Today was an extremely busy one for Schmidt and Bauer as they cleaned up their affairs preparatory to leaving tonight. In the United States under permanent resident alien permits, each had registered with their local draft boards and they had to notify them they were leaving the country for good. Trunks had to be packed and shipped, tickets had to be bought, and farewells had to be said. Dumart, who is staying down, has more time to clean up his affairs, but he was just as busy doing errands for his pals.

It was with mixed emotions that the threesome viewed the turn of events which has affected them so deeply. Underlying all and apparent at a glance was their pride at becoming members of the Air Force and at having the chance to serve their country. As Dumart said while breakfasting this morning, "It's a bit hard to have to leave right in the middle of the season, but we're glad to do what we can." And then, just to show which thoughts were uppermost, he added, "Wonder how long we'll have to wait before we get our uniforms?"

Measured to Fit

R. C. A. F. uniforms, incidentally, are measured to fit. Physical instructor Milton Schmidt, Clerk Accountant Woodrow Dumart, and Radio Mechanic Robert Bauer are due to get theirs some 10 days after they report, as they have been instructed to bring enough civilian clothes along for that period of time.

Just for the record this threesome has been playing as a unit for the past six years in professional hockey. Dumart and Bauer signed in 1935-36 and played for Bruin Cubs, but not on the same line until after New Year's. Milt signed the following year and the three went to Providence where they first played in pro hockey as a line. A little more than halfway through the 1936-37 season they came up to the Bruins and they have been together ever since.

Time Will Tell

What the loss of this best two-way line in hockey will mean to the Bruins, time alone will tell. Manager Art Ross declares that the team will always be a contender, never a push-over for any opponent. But he knows only too well that these boys cannot be replaced. No replacements are in sight to command the universal esteem enjoyed by these boys, who lifted the Bruins to two world championships in three years and to four N. H. L. crowns in a row.

Hard as it is for the Krauts to leave Boston and hockey, their regrets are only temporary. Their faces now turned in another direction—onward and upward. Those who know them know that they will never look backwards and that all their thoughts and all their energies that they gave so willingly to hockey will now even more willingly be given to Canada, her cause, and her Royal Air Force.

* * *

The Bruins lost a chance to move into undisputed possession of first place in the N. H. L. standing when they lost to Americans last night . . . Today they were still tied with New York Rangers, but Rangers now have the advantage of a game in hand . . . Toronto Maple Leafs crept up closer to the leaders by swamping Montreal 7-3, and are now but three points off the pace . . . Detroit kept one jump ahead of the winning Amerks by blanking Chicago 2-0 . . . The shutout was Johnny Mowers' third of the season.

Fairbanks Meets Terrier Need

Fay

Movie Star Donates Foils

When Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., read that Boston University's fencing team faced a shortage of foils because of the national defense program, he sent two personal fencing implements he used in his latest movie, "The Corsican Brothers," to the Terrier duelers. John Dervin, New England divisional chief of United Artists Pictures, left, makes the presentation to Dr. John M. Harmon, B. U. Director of Athletics, right, while three coeds—Lois Wildes, Jean Jacobs, and Barbara Myers, left to right—look on.

Harvard-Yale Race Changed

By the Associated Press

New London, Conn.

A decision by Yale and Harvard athletic officials to transfer the annual rowing classic of the two institutions from the Thames River, New London, to Derby, perhaps for the duration of the war, is announced by F. Valentine Chappell, honorary chairman of the Regatta Committee.

Present plans are for the event, reduced from four to two miles, to be held either May 16 or 23, on the Housatonic River, according to Chappell.

Similar action was taken in 1918 during the World War.

Illinois Coach Popular Choice With Students

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 30 (AP)—In vast Memorial Stadium, built during the pre-Grange era of Bob Zuppke-coached Illini football teams, a Zuppke pupil named Ray Eliot will direct the University of Illinois gridders next fall.

With spring football drills scheduled to begin shortly, Eliot today plunged into his new duties with the declaration:

"We will start right away to get things in shape for next fall. We have a great bunch of kids who love to play football, and it's going to be our job to mold them into a real team."

Just six years old when Zuppke began his 29-season reign here in 1913, Eliot held the position of line coach when his appointment was announced yesterday.

There was elation on the campus at the sudden announcement, for it presumably meant the end of a four-year period of athletic wrangling. The 72-day coach hunt came to a conclusion Tuesday night when members of the athletic board agreed on Eliot. Instead of withholding the announcement until the trustees met next month, the board received the approval of university President A. C. Willard and of individual trustees.

There was excitement, too, in the Eliot household where the new head coach told his wife and daughter of his appointment, which he termed "the greatest thing that ever happened to me."

In some corners both Illini and non-Illini inquired: "Who's Eliot?"

Part of the explanation for his relative obscurity is the fact he went through Brighton High School (Mass.) as Ray Nusspickel, adopting the name Eliot only a few years ago.

Many Illinois graduates recalled the Ray Nusspickel who, despite the handicap of glasses, played on the football teams of 1930 and 1931 and was a catcher on the baseball team.

Eliot has been intensely popular with members of the football team, who hailed the announcement with a spontaneous celebration in George Huff gymnasium. On several occasions players had demanded bluntly that the athletic board elevate the line coach, who served at Illinois College for five years before he came here in September, 1937.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 29

National League

Detroit 2, Chicago 0.
Brooklyn 5, Boston 4.
Toronto 7, Montreal 3.

American League

Providence 4, Buffalo 1.
Pittsburgh 7, Hershey 1.

American Association

Kansas City 5, Minneapolis 2.
St. Paul 2, Tulsa 1.

Michigan Coach Concedes Yale a Victory on Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—For one of the few times in his 18 years as Michigan's head swimming coach Matt Mann is conceding a dual meet opponent an edge over his Wolverines—but only on paper.

He thinks that when Yale and Michigan clash here Feb. 21 in the season's greatest aquatic attraction outside of the national championships themselves that Coach Bob Kiputh's Eli squad will be favored to win.

In six previous meets the two teams have divided the spoils evenly. Yale won in 1922, 1927 and 1929 while the Wolverines beat the Elis in 1937, 1938 and 1939.

Yale on Paper

"On paper Yale appears to have the strongest team in the country," admits Mann whose Wolverines have won the national collegiate title the last eight years in a row. "Yale should be favored to beat us, but you never can tell. We may surprise them. We too have a pretty good swimming team, you know, and one that won't be beaten without as strong an argument as any Michigan team ever put up anywhere."

When the present season opened Mann's dual meet record at Michigan showed 128 victories, only 12 defeats and three ties. Four more wins have been added since then and meets with Ohio State, Northwestern and Purdue remain before the Yale engagement. Michigan will be favored to win them all.

By Three Points

In 1941 Michigan topped Yale by three points to take the national title, 61 to 58. The third-place team had only 19 points and others were strung out behind. Michigan lost nine lettermen by graduation including Charley Barker, Francis Heydt and Jim Welsh who copped individual firsts in the 1941 championships. Yale, on the other hand, has virtually its entire team back from last year including Rene Chouteau, national 1,500-meter champion, and Howie Johnson, title holder at 220 yards.

With the Yale meet looming as the highlight of Michigan's home schedule, fans may expect to see top performances and the keenest of competition in every event. In a recent victory Johnson turned in a 52.2 hundred and has a best time for the event of 51.8 as does Michigan's Gus Sharemet. With both men in top shape, a near world's record performance may be expected in the 100-yard free style.

This, however, is but one example of what is expected to take place through the entire meet. In the 400-yard free style relay the same Yale team which set a world's record last year of 3:27.8 will be on hand and as the final event this relay battle should provide a fitting climax to the best meet of the year.

Mickey in Navy

DETROIT, (AP)—The Free Press says Mickey Cochrane, former catcher and manager of the Detroit Tigers, has been accepted for service as a Lieutenant in the United States Navy under Lieut. Commander Gene Tunney.

Cochrane, who led the Tigers to the American League pennant in 1934 and the world championship a year later, applied for service in the Navy's training program some time ago.

The paper said it had learned Cochrane would be called into service soon.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 29

East

Edgewood Arsenal 44, W. Maryland 40.
Panzer 43, Becker 33.
Morris Harvey 46, Bluefield 45.

South

Roanoke 46, Emory and Henry 26.
Presbyterian 39, Newberry 27.
Alabama 37, Vanderbilt 33.
Tennessee Tech 29, Memphis State 32.

Midwest

Western Michigan 51, Wabash 38.
Bowling Green 57, Heidelberg 50.
Kansas 53, Iowa 51.
St. Ambrose 55, Upper Iowa 42.
Evansville 48, Central (Ind.) Normal 43.
Penn College 32, Wartburg 29 (overtime).
Calvin 46, Ferris 33.
Kirksville Tea. 37, Central (Mo.) 30.
Ottawa 44, Bethany 29.
Graceland 55, Kemper 47.
Kansas Wes. 50, McPherson 43.
Wichita 35, Friends 29.
V. of Mexico 44, Penn 32.

West

Southwestern (Texas) 44, Trinity 25.
Montana Mines 39, E. Montana Nor. 34.
Carroll 41, Billings Poly 34.

Hendrix Athletic Program Model for Other Colleges

Wide World-Associated Press

CONWAY, Ark., Jan. 30—Any college looking for a way to remold its athletic program because Uncle Sam is getting its fleetest and brawniest can take a few pointers from little Hendrix College, which de-emphasized intercollegiate sports experimentally a year ago.

With an enlarged intramural program, this Methodist institution of some 500 enrollment has increased student participation in sports from 52 to 93 per cent for men and from 30 to 86 per cent for women while its sports deficit reached no more than the usual $200 a year.

And, war or no war, Athletic Director Ivan H. Grove believes the de-emphasis program was coming anyhow for the smaller colleges.

Can't Carry Load

"The smaller colleges simply can't carry the load," said this veteran of 16 years' coaching experience at Hendrix.

"Nearly all the smaller schools have been losing money and even some of the larger colleges and universities have been having a hard go of it. The intercollegiate sport is simply too expensive for the returns you get."

The Hendrix experiment involved dropping intercollegiate football, which lost something over $100 in 1940 although it produced $1,460 of the institution's sports revenue. Income from the grid sport came largely from a prorata share of student activity fees.

Measuring the returns from student participation in football alone, the figures are five to one in favor of intramurals. There were 27 men on the 1940 football squad which played a 10-game intercollegiate schedule, while 120 were active in six-man intramural football in 1941-42.

Student Reaction

And what was the reaction in a student body that annually steamed itself up over games with such grid mighties as the Universities of Mississippi and Arkansas?

Here's Grove's observation:

"I believe there's really more enthusiasm and interest in sports on the part of the student body than before. I'd just like you to see the school get worked up over the annual freshman-sophomore football game and some of these intramural basketball games.

"I have heard over and over again this statement, 'You know, we don't miss football like I thought we would.' Another statement voiced by many is, 'I've really enjoyed Hendrix more this year because I feel that I'm more a part of the college than I was last year.'"

Hendrix didn't rush into the de-emphasis program. Grove said the college undertook the change after three years of study and research on the part of the institution's policy-making committee.

Stimulating Program

The purpose in adopting the new plan, said Hendrix President J. H. Reynolds was to provide "a more wholesome and stimulating program than the old spectator sports type in which only a small number of men actively participate."

The intramural program is all-inclusive. Students are assigned to classes suited to their individual needs and interests, as shown in observations during a physical training program required during the first two years. In these courses, certain skills are taught for group and individual sports.

If a student is eliminated from active physical training classes by some deficiency, then remedial and corrective classes are provided.

List of Sports

Sports on the 1941-42 program include tennis, basketball, six-man football, roller hockey, volley ball, table tennis, golf, tug-o-war, track, softball, bait casting, pool, wrestling, boxing, horseshoes, handball, touch football, tumbling, badminton and weight lifting.

"All in all, there are no regrets for abolishing intercollegiate football," Grove summed up. "The faculty is sold on the need and the value of the new program, the students are definitely making the most of it and the faculty respects the wisdom of the change and is co-operating wholeheartedly."

Sports Around the Hub

Frick Armed With Statistics

Arming himself with vital statistics before sitting in on the war emergency meetings at New York early next week, President Ford Frick of the National League has just completed a survey of the working hours of people in the 16 major league areas. And although this consideration of the public is necessary if the game expects to help maintain national morale and prosper during 1942, there are any number of difficulties which the magnates must face and somehow overcome.

Frick discovered that practically every war time industry is operating 24 hours a day, in three shifts. These shifts run from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.; from 4 until midnight, and from midnight until 8 a. m. Therefore, to satisfy most working men, games will have to be started and finished so that they will not interfere with the start or finish of a shift.

Assuming that the majors would not play games early enough to take care of the 8-to-4 shift, the best starting time would seem to be after 4 p. m. Complications of this sort might arise here: interference with the dinner hour; darkness catching up with lengthy contests; the major league rule which says that no game can be started in daylight and finished under the arcs. Results of the meetings should be interesting, to say the least.

* * *

Ray Eliot, successor to Bob Zuppke at the University of Illinois, was an all-around athlete at Brighton High School two decades ago under his original name of Ray Eliot Nusspickle. Along with playing tackle and fullback on the football team and captaining the hockey sextet, Ray handled the pitching slants of Joe McKenney when the present Boston high school's Physical Director was a mound hero out Oak Square way. Upon graduation from Brighton, the new Illini grid mentor attended Kent's Hill in Maine, and later played under Zuppke.

* * *

Again it will be H. Sherman Howes, Jr., against Harold Kaese for a Massachusetts squash racquets championship. Howes reached the finals in the State Class A tourney by defeating George Waring, Class B champ from the Y. M. C. A. The finalists meet tomorrow afternoon on the University Club courts. Kaese seems able to eliminate everybody in the state except Howes.

* * *

Because of protests by visiting teams and because their pass list far exceeded any other in the American League, the Red Sox announce that no daily passes will be issued this year and that the season list will be limited. Often as many as 1,500 were admitted through the gates at Fenway Park. Only working press tickets will be issued to members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America. The Braves' stand in this matter is not yet known.

* * *

The Boston Olympics open a three-games-in-three-days road trip tonight when they face off against Atlantic City Sea Gulls in Convention Hall in New Jersey. Tomorrow night they move over to River Vale to play the Skeeters, while on Sunday afternoon they will play their recent conquerors, New York Rovers, in Madison Square Garden. The Olympics' next home game is due next Wednesday evening, when the Sea Gulls arrive for a return game.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Red Sox and Braves have taken blocks of seats for the Navy Relief Society's opening night showing of "Ice Follies of 1942" on Boston Garden ice Feb. 11 . . . The Greater Boston Hockey League is active this evening at the Arena . . . The Harvard freshman swimming team will meet Gardner high tomorrow afternoon in the Indoor Athletic Building. The Crimson freshman fencers will face Exeter at the same time . . . Ed Doherty is trying to contact Ted Williams and find out what to do with the most valuable Boston player trophy.

* * *

The American League picture, "The Ninth Inning," will be shown Monday evening in the Hotel Kenmore at the Sigma Alpha Epsilon "Time." . . . The first "Dog Watch" meeting of the Boston Yacht Club is scheduled for Monday evening also . . . Eddie Collins goes to Hartford tomorrow night to appear on Bill Stern's radio show . . . The Red Sox find that they may have difficulty getting busses to keep spring training dates in Florida . . . Diminutive Carmelita Landry, defending titleholder from Fitchburg, is at La Crosse, Wis., for the opening tomorrow of the speed skating Nationals . . . Hugh Mulcahy says that you don't appreciate the big league baseball life until you've been away from it. E. R.

South American Ski Experts Here To Study Patrol

NEW YORK (AP)—Six South American skiers, four from Chile and two from Bolivia, are in the United States for a transcontinental tour of ski centers to study ski safety and patrol methods.

The Latin-Americans were scheduled to start the tour at North Conway, N. H., and visit Cannon Mountain, Franconia, N. H. After stops at Rutland, Vt., Feb. 5 and Stowe, Vt., Feb. 10 the group will visit midwestern and farwestern ski centers.

A silver platter trophy to be awarded the best ski patrolman in the United States during the next four years was presented to C. Minot Dole, Chairman of the U. S. National Ski Patrol, by Guillermo Ekdahl on behalf of the Chilean Ski Club.

Winners of the trophy will hold it for a year and then be given a replica. The platter will be given to the National Ski Patrol after four awards.

In an interview Ekdahl said there were more than 8,000 skiers and some 25 clubs in Chile. Skiing is possible the year around in Southern Chile, he said. June, July and August are the better skiing months in the Chilean regions.

Mayor, Major, and Captain

U. S. Army Signal Corps

Preparing for All-Star Game

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston gives his wholehearted approval to the charity game which will pit the Boston Bruins hockey team against former National League stars at the Garden next Friday night. This game will be played for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. Shown here with the Mayor are Maj. Leigh Nisbet of the United States Army and Capt. Dit Clapper of the Bruins.

Mayor Tobin Buys Tickets

"This is one game I'm not going to miss," declared Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston yesterday as he purchased a box from Capt. Dit Clapper of the Bruins for the gala hockey night for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, Friday, Feb. 6, at the Boston Garden. The Mayor wasn't asked to buy these tickets for this worthy and attractive sports night which will feature a two-period exhibition game between the Bruins and a galaxy of former National League All-Stars.

Rounding out the night's program there will be a regularly scheduled Eastern League game between two of the ranking teams, the Boston Olympics and the Johnstown Bluebirds. There are still plenty of tickets available at the Garden.

Colleges Urged To Play Service Teams Next Fall

WASHINGTON (AP) — Three Marine Majors recruited from the football coaching ranks are agreed that the nation needs athletics now more than ever and endorsed proposals that colleges schedule regular contests with service teams next fall.

Major Bernie Bierman, mentor of the mighty Minnesota juggernauts of the past few years, said the quality of college football in 1942 was "bound to be lower" because of the war.

"But I believe it'll be a good football year, regardless," he quickly added. "The colleges should help out in every possible way by booking regular contests with teams from the military camps."

Major Pat Hanley, former coach at Boston University, declared that "any college that fails to schedule service teams will be missing the boat."

Major Ray Hanson, called into service from his grid coaching post at Western Illinois State Teachers College, commented that "the service teams are there, and the colleges will just have to play them."

Bierman, Hanson, and Hanley are now stationed at the Marine Base at Quantico, Va. Currently, they are taking "refresher" courses in military tactics.

Another Marine Major, former coach Dick Hanley of Northwestern will join them at Quantico next week, Bierman said.

"They'll probably throw the four of us out of the place for drawing football diagrams all over the walls and floors," the three Majors cracked.

Podoloff Names Complete Teams For Charity Tilt

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30 (AP)—After wading through thousands of ballots, Pres. Maurice Podoloff of the American Hockey League today came up with the loop's All-Star teams which will clash at Cleveland, Ohio, on Feb. 3 for the benefit of the American and Canadian Red Cross.

The players were chosen by fans, sportswriters, and sports broadcasters in the league's 10 member cities.

Eastern

The selections:

Pete Kelly, Springfield; Lou Trudel and Peggy O'Neil, Washington, left forward; Norm Burns, New Haven, Jack Shill, Providence, Max Kaminsky, Springfield, Polly Drouin, Washington, center; Gus Mancuso, New Haven, Augie Herchenratter, Philadelphia, right forward; Ab De Marco, Providence, utility; Eddie Shore and Frank Beisler, Springfield, left defense; Vic Myles, New Haven and Alex Singbush, Washington right defense; Mike Karakas, Providence, and Earl Robertson, Springfield, goal.

Western

Norm Locking, Cleveland, and John Shurf, Pittsburgh, left forward; Wally Kilrea, Hershey, Jack Toupin Washington, and Les Cunningham, Cleveland, center; Joffre Desilets, Cleveland, Harry Frost, Hershey and Joseph Fisher, Indianapolis, right forward; John Keating, Indianapolis, utility; Joe Jerwa, Cleveland, and Pete Bessone, Pittsburgh, left defense; Chuck Shannon, Buffalo, and Bill MacKenzie, Cleveland, right defense; Nick Damore, Hershey, and Joseph Turner, Indianapolis, goal.

Yanks Throw Open Stadium Doors To All Service Men

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees announce that they will admit service men in uniform free to all their games next season.

"Regardless of what other clubs may do, soldiers, sailors and marines will be admitted free to Yankee Stadium during the coming season on any day they may desire, whether it is a weekday, Saturday, Sunday or a holiday," said President Edward G. Barrow.

As far as was known, the Yankees were the first major league club to announce this sweeping policy. Last year service men were admitted in groups by special arrangement.

Six-Up Lead

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—Attractive young Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., took a six-up lead over Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta at the half-way mark in today's 36-hole final of the Miami-Biltmore women's tournament.

Miss Tainter carded a 38-40—78, three over regulation figures, against Miss Kirby's 41-42—83.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Against
New York	20	9	1	41	118	87
Boston	18	8	5	41	99	68
Toronto	18	10	1	37	94	80
Chicago	15	12	3	33	71	85
Detroit	11	15	3	25	67	103
Brooklyn	11	23	1	23	89	124
Montreal	9	21	5	23	74	116

RESTAURANTS

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FIELDSTONES
by sally boldwell
FieldStones will close on Mondays until further notice. Should Monday be a holiday, we shall be open, and close the following day.
on Route 28—1 mile south of Phillips Academy

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COLONIAL INN
In Historic Concord, Mass.
Delicious old New England meals served in Colonial surroundings.
Luncheons and Suppers 75c to $1.25
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On Routes 126 and 62 Tel. 460
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Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
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Open Sundays

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Country Fare Superbly Cooked
Inexpensive Prices
Air-Conditioned
Clover Hill
RESTAURANT
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You will find at the
HOTEL PATRICK HENRY COFFEE ROOM and TERRACE DINING ROOM
Pleasant Surroundings and Delicious Food at Moderate Prices
A. B. Moody, Manager

TAUNTON, MASS.

LEONARD'S 15 MAIN STREET TAUNTON, MASS.
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
Delicious HOME cooked food in pleasant surroundings.
New Luncheonette Fountain
Open 8 A. M.-9 P. M.

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RESTAURANT
Wellesley Square
Where you meet your friends

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Sparkling glass
Priceless antiques
Fresh cut flowers
Flickering candles
Unusual mirrors
Shining silver
All these as a background to a luncheon perfect in detail go unsurpassed from fifty cents
Memory Lane
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Hi-Da-Way
Boylston Place
(near the Colonial Theatre, Boston)

Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
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FOR A SNACK, LUNCH or MEAL
Sharaf's Country Style
RESTAURANT
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BOWL OF RICE
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Special Luncheon 40c
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175 Massachusetts Avenue

Fascinating Food
WINKLES-IN-TOWN
35 River St., Off Beacon St.
Luncheon 11:30-2 Dinner 5 to 7:30
CLOSED SUNDAYS
Marjorie Rose LAF. 2446

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	424,015
1942 volume to date	12,388,245
1941 volume to date	12,053,430

Stock Trend Uncertain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Stocks plodded over an uneven highway in today's market and, while progress was recorded for an assortment of favorites, many leaders failed to make headway.

Dealings were sluggish from the start and, for the full stretch, were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares. Gains and losses of fractions to a point or so were pretty well divided near the final hour.

The threat to Singapore and adverse war news from Africa served to chill some potential buyers, brokers said, despite American-Dutch claims of heavy Japanese ship sinkings in the Far Pacific. Taxes continued to offset a moderately hopeful business picture.

Stocks ahead at intervals included N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Goodyear, Western Union, Lima Locomotive, Coca-Gola and Pepsi-Cola.

Hesitant occasionally were Douglas Aircraft, Santa Fe, Anaconda, U. S. Rubber, Yellow Truck, International Harvester, Consolidated Edison, Woolworth and Air Reduction.

In the curb advancing tendencies were exhibited by Heyden Chemical, Bell Aircraft, Gulf Oil and Phoenix Securities. Electric Bond & Share, American Cyanamid "B" and Pennsylvania Telephone faltered.

The bond market hovered in a narrow range with the trend a trifle mixed near the final hour today.

Only a few issues, mostly among the less active rails and specialties, moved more than a point either way. Among these were Boston and Maine 4½s, Reading-Jersey Central 4s, and Seaboard Air Line 4s, on the upside, and Bangor and Aroostook convertible 4s and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Detroit 4½s, on the downside.

U. S. Governments tended downward but dealers expected only sparse activity among the federals until details of February financing plans were announced.

Corporates lower included Walworth 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, American Telephone 3s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles and Goodrich 4¼s.

Higher were Seaboard Air Line 4s and convertible 6s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Santa Fe 4s of '95, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and Boston & Maine 5s.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.31⅞	1.30⅞	1.31⅛	1.30⅞
Minneapolis	1.26½	1.25⅝	1.25¾	1.25½
Kansas City	1.25½	1.24⅜	1.24⅞	1.24⅝
Winnipeg	.81⅛	.80¾	.80⅞	.80¾
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.33⅜	1.32½	1.32¾	1.32⅜
Minneapolis	1.28	1.27⅜	1.27⅝	1.27⅛
Kansas City	1.26¼	1.25⅜	1.25¾	1.25⅝
Winnipeg	.82	.81¾	.81¾	.81⅝
September Wheat				
Chicago	1.34⅞	1.33⅞	1.34⅛	1.33⅞
Minneapolis	1.29	1.28⅞	1.28⅞	1.28⅝
May Corn				
Chicago	.89⅛	.88⅛	.88⅜	.87⅞
Kansas City	.84⅜	.83½	.83⅞	.83⅛
July Corn				
Chicago	.91	.89⅞	.90⅜	.89⅝
Kansas City	.86	.85¼	.85½	.84⅝
May Oats				
Chicago	.59⅜	.58⅞	.59⅛	.59
Minneapolis	.55⅜	.55	.55⅛	.54⅞
Winnipeg	.51½	.51⅜	.51⅝	.51½
Rye, Chicago				
May	.88⅞	.86⅞	.87⅞	.86⅜
July	.93	.89½	.90½	.89¼
Sept.	.93¾	.91½	.92¼	.90¾

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Feb					
May	2.02	2.03½	2.00	2.00⅛	1.94
July	2.03½	2.05½	2.02¼	2.02⅝	1.99⅞
Oct	2.01¾	1.03	2.00⅛	2.00½	1.99¾

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
Mar	12.22	12.30	12.22	12.25	12.20	
May	12.45	12.52	12.45	12.47	12.42	
July	12.65	12.72	12.65	12.70	12.62	

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March					
May	...	...	...	95.8b	95.8
July	...	...	...	93.8b	95.8
October	...	...	95.6b	95.8a	95.6
	...	...	...	95.5n	95.6
	Tops				
March	1275	127.5	127.5	127.5b	127.3
July	127.7	127.8	127.7	127.5b	127.5
	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.5b	127.5

b Bid a Asked n Nominal

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	19.11	19.16	18.93	18.93	18.96
May	19.24	19.29	19.07	19.12	19.07
October	19.30	19.38	19.16	19.21	19.11
December	19.36	19.37	19.20	19.33	19.19

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98b	13.98
July	...	...	...	13.98b	13.98

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.57	8.60	8.57	8.58	8.55
May	8.66	8.68	8.65	8.65	8.63

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	.....	.....	.....	1.00b	15.00
June	.....	.....	.....	15.00b	15.00

b—Bid

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N.Y.Mar.No.3	.....	.....	.....	2.99b	2.99

b—Bid

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.29b	6.29

b Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
January	33.60	33.65	33.40	33.40	33.65
February	34.15	34.15	33.90	33.95	34.20
March	34.30	34.30	34.00	34.05	34.30
	Eggs				
January	33.55	34.00	33.45	33.45	33.45
February	31.75	31.40	31.20	31.25	31.45
October	33.35	33.35	33.20	33.20	33.45
	Potatoes				
March	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.31
November	2.85	2.85	2.80	2.83	2.85

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, eggs, butter by J. S. Bache & Co.; for potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	Jan 28
		Abbott 4½ pf (4)	1	106¼	106	106	— ¾
51¾	43⅜	Acme Steel (4a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Jan 22
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	1	19	19	19	Jan 21
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	2	11⅛	11	11	
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	8	36⅛	35¾	35¾	— ⅝
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	6	17	16½	16½	Jan 27
23⅝	17¼	Alleg Lud (2½g)	3	21	21	21	— ¼
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	5	140¼	139	139¼	
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 26
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
9	5	Allied Stores	9	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	78	78	78	
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	1	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jan 27
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 23
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½k	6	18½	18½	18½	— ⅜
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	6	55½	55	55½	Jan 29
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	1	22	22	22	
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	1	46	46	46	— ¼
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 28
8¼	4½	Am Bosch	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 28
39	26½	Am Brake 1.20g	6	32½	31¾	31¾	— 1¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	4	64¼	64	64	— ½
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	165⅛	165⅛	165⅛	Jan 29
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	31½	30¾	30¾	— ¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	3	72	72	72	
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (1⅝e)	5	19	19	19	— ⅜
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	80½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	78	76	76	—4
8¾	4¾	AmCol'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 21
6⅝	3⅝	Am Comm Al	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1⅝e)	8	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	12	Am Encaus Til	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 28
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	1	6	6	6	Jan 21
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
11⅜	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	4	23	23	23	— ⅛
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7pf(.35k)	8	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 29
38½	29	Am Haw SS (.5g)	8	29	29	29	Jan 29
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 29
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	3	35	34¾	34¾	Jan 28
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	7	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅜
2⅛	1	Am Ice	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jan 24
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	13	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
17⅜	7¼	Am Locomotive	9	9¾	9	9	— ¼
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	6	10¾	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	15	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	2	22⅜	22½	22½	— ½
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1⅛k	2	23	23	23	— ¼
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	2	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
7¼	3¼	Am Rad & S (.60)	54	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Sat R (½g)	6	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 27
45⅜	33⅜	Am Smelt (½e)	9	41⅛	40¾	40¾	— ⅜
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	146⅜	146⅜	146⅜	+1⅜
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	3	33	33	33	
28½	15⅜	Am Steel F (2g)	18	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 29
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8	8	8	Jan 27
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	1	20½	20½	20½	
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	96	96	96	Jan 28
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 28
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	19	128½	127⅞	127⅞	— ⅜
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	2	48	47⅜	48	
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (4½g)	17	49	48	48½	
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	140	140	140	Jan 29
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
29½	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	7	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	114⅞	114½	114½	Jan 28
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	3	3	2⅞	3	
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	Jan 26
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	3	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	3	73⅞	73½	73½	— ⅜
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	7	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	46	46	46	— 2¼
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	14	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 21
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 21
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan 26
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
112⅜	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	Jan 29
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	1	66½	66½	66½	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
34⅜	20½	Armstrong C ¼e	5	25½	25	25½	+ ½
9¾	6¼	Arnold C (¼e)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 26
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
88	78	Assd D G Inf(6)	1	96	96	96	+1
102½	76	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	83	83	83	
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	1	22	22	22	
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	54	34⅝	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
70¼	53⅝	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	4	67⅞	66½	66½	+ ¼
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	6	24⅞	24½	24½	— ¾
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
16⅝	5¼	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jan 29
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	7	23⅞	23	23⅛	
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jan 24
71⅞	63⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	71	71	71	
51⅝	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	1	49½	49½	49½	Jan 29
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	15	3⅜	3½	3½	Jan 28
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	10	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	6	13⅜	13¼	13½	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
8¾	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	9	9	9	
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	5	6	5¾	5¾	Jan 27
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	9	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	Jan 26
27⅜	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	Jan 29
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	105	105	105	—4
41¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	1	73⅞	73⅛	73⅜	Jan 29
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	10	36½	36½	36½	
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	51	51	51	Jan 28
89½	51½	Beth Steel (1½e)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jan 28
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	17	63⅞	63⅜	63¾	+ ⅜
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	2	120	120	120	— ¼
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.60g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jan 28
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	4	19¾	19¼	19¾	Jan 28
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	7	7	7	
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 14
35	25⅞	Bohn A&B (2g)	8	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jan 21
21⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	2	15¾	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	6	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ¼
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	10	2½	2½	2½	Jan 26
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	3	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
17¼	16½	Brewing Corp	1	27	27	27	Jan 26
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	1	18	18	18	Jan 29
25⅞	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	28½	28½	28½	Jan 29
4¼	2¼	Bkly & Q Trans	6	3⅜	3⅞	3⅞	—1
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	4	½	½	½	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	9½	9⅜	9⅜	Jan 29
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	35	35	35	Jan 27
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	1	13½	13½	13½	
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
35⅜	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	—1⅛
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	2	25	25	25	— ½
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
9⅜	5¾	Burr Ad Ma .15e	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	4	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	12	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	20½	20¼	20½	Jan 29
8	6	Byers (AM) Co	1	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
12	7½	Byron Jack ¼e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
			1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jan 28

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
24⅜	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Jan 29
1½	⅜	Callahan Z-Leid	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Canada Dry(.60)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	6	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	12	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	8	36½	36½	36½	Jan 29
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Adm A	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 21
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Jan 28
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 28
87¾	43	Case (JI) (7g)	1	67	67	67	—1
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	38¾	38½	38¾	
29¾	18½	Celanese (2g)	21	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	5¾	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Agu (1½a)	3	23	23	23	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	6	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 26
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	10	30½	29½	29½	—1½
5⅝	1½	Cert-teed Prod	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 29
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jan 28
22½	14¾	Champ P&F(1¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 21
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	16	36¼	35⅞	36	— ¼
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	+1
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	41	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11¼	3⅛	Chi Great W pf	18	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
8½	2½	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 28
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (1½e)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P A cv pf (3)	2	42	42	42	
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jan 26
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	51	50	50	Jan 29
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 27
9¾	8½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
14¾	10¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	6	¾	¾	¾	
		Chickasha (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 29
72½	41⅝	Childs Co	1	12⅜	12½	12½	Jan 28
10¾	8	Chrysler (6g)	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
4½	2	City I & F (1.20)	19	47⅞	47¼	47¼	— ⅜
40½	29⅛	City Stores	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
33¾	24	Clark Equip 3½g	6	31¾	31½	31½	Jan 28
44½	26⅞	Clev Graph B 2g	1	26	26	26	Jan 29
39⅞	28½	Climax M (1.20a)	7	40¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅞
3	1	Cluett Peab (3g)	10	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	18	71½	70½	70½	+ ½
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	+2¼
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	105	105	105	—1
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	5	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	3	17¼	16½	16½	— ¾
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	2	12	12	12	
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	1	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
82⅛	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	7	52	51¾	51¾	— ¼
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	2	6½	6½	6½	
28⅛	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan 26
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	3	72	71¼	72	Jan 29
31	16½	Coml Credit (3)	1	96	96	96	
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4½)	9	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
37⅞	19½	Coml Inv Tr (3)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Jan 23
110	100	Com T cv pf(4½)	9	23	23	23	
11⅞	7½	Co

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	105.14	105.14	105.14
2 2s '55-51 Dec	100.21	100.21	100.21
4 2½s 58-56	102.29	102.29	102.29
91 2½s 72-67	100.21	100.17	100.17

New York City Bond

50 3s 80	102¾	102½	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	90	89½	89½
7 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	75	75	75
5 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	58	58	58
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7 Am&For P5s 2030	69¼	69	69
13 AmIGChem5½s49	102⅛	102¼	102¼
3 Am Int 5½s 49	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Am T& T 3¼s 61	107	107	107
8 Am T&T 3s '56	108⅛	107¾	107⅞
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	107	107	107
7 Ann Arbor 4s '95	65⅝	65½	65⅝
1 Ark&MRyB&T 5s '64	100	100	100
8 Am Del 4s '57	104⅛	104	104
2 Arm Del 4s '55	104⅛	104½	104½
14 AT&SF 4s '05	109	108¼	108⅝
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	89	89	89
8 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st reg	87	82⅞	83
5 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	103¼	103¼	103¼
16 Atl & Birm 4s '33	20	19¼	19¼
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	83½	83½	83½
3 A C Line cit 4s '52	72¾	72¾	72¾
6 A C Line 4½s 64	65¼	65⅝	65¾
19 A C Line 5s '45	98	97⅞	98
6 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	36	36	36
3 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	99¾	99¾	99¾
23 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	64⅜	64¼	64⅜
8 B&O '95 st A	38½	38¼	38¼
24 B&O '95 st C	42¼	42⅜	42¼
43 B&O 2000 st D	38¼	38	38¼
15 B&O '96 st F	38¼	38	38¼
75 B&O cv '60 cv	38⅛	37¾	38
11 B&O 4s '48	61¾	61⅝	61¾
5 B&O PLE&WV 4s '51 st	53½	53½	53½
1 B&O S W '50 st	46⅛	46¼	46¼
3 Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51	56½	56⅜	56⅜
7 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	56¼	56	56
17 Bang&Aroo 5s '43	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Beth Stl 3½s '52	105⅜	105⅞	105⅞
5 Beth Stl 3s '60	101¾	101¼	101¼
3 Boston&Me 5s '55	87½	87½	87½
16 Boston&Me 4½s '70	75¾	74¾	74¾
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	104½	104½	101¼
5 Buf R&P '57 st	40	39¾	40
2 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
1 Can Nat 5s 60 Jly	106⅛	106½	106½
1 Can Nat 4½s 51	104½	104½	104½
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	110	110	110
10 Can Pac 5s 54	87¼	87¼	87¼
22 Can Pac 4s perp	65¾	65⅜	65⅜
5 Caro Cen 4s 49	49	48	49
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	100½	100½	100½
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	94	94	94
2 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4½	4½	4½
43 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	56¼	56¼	56¼
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17	17	17
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	15½	15½	15½
11 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
4 C&O 4½s 92	126½	126⅛	126½
4 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17	17	17
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	79	79	79
8 CB&Q 4½s 77	72¼	72	72
6 CB&Q gen 4s 58	83	82⅞	82⅞
3 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
2 Chi & E Ill inc 97	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
5 ChGtW inc 4½s 2028	42¼	42	42
1 ChiGt West 4s 48	65¼	65¼	65¼
15 Chi I & L 6s 66	9¾	9	9
2 Chi I & L 6s 47	37½	37½	37½
78 Chi I & L 5s 66	9¾	9	9
7 Chi I & L 4s 47	34	33	34
65 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	12¾	12½	12⅝
65 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2½	2⅜	2⅜
27 CM&SP 4½s 89C	47⅛	46¾	47
2 CM&SP 4½s 89E	47	47	47
17 CM&SP gen 4s 89	45⅜	45	45
2 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
2 Chi&NW 6½s 36	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
11 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	18⅛	18	18⅛
38 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	29½	28⅝	28¾
11 Chi &NW 4¾s 87	28	27⅞	28
171 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	21⅛	2	21⅛
11 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	18⅛	18	18
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	18	18	18
5 Chi & NW 4s 87	28	28	28
23 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Chi & NW 3½s 87	26¾	26¾	26¾
16 CRI & P 4½s 52A	13⅜	13½	13½
74 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2 CRI & P 4s 88	23¼	23¼	23¼
22 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107½	107¼	107¼
4 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100½	100	100
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95¼	95¼	95½
4 Childs Co 5s 43	37	37	37
3 Cin Un Term 3¾s 69	112	112	112
10 CC&StL 4½s 77	52½	52⅜	52½
3 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106½	106½	106½
10 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	71	71	71
7 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	66½	66½	66½
77 Col & So 4½s 80	19¾	19¼	19⅝
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
14 Columbia G 5s 52 May	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	99⅞	99½	99⅞
6 Comwith Ed cv 3½s 58	108½	108½	108½
5 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103½	103½	103½
6 Con Edis 3½s 48	105½	105¼	105¼
8 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	103¾	103¾
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	3	83	83
6 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	102	102	102
1 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	92¾	92¾	92¾
4 CubaNoRy5½s 42 rct	27⅛	27	27
3 Cuba RR 6s 46 Rct	27¼	27¼	27¼
10 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	30	30	30
32 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	60½	60½	60½
3 D & R G 4½s 36	14½	14½	14½
12 D & R G 4s 36	14½	14½	14½
2 R & R G West 5s 55	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
20 D & R G West 5s 73	14¼	14	14¼
2 Det Ed 3s 70	104	104	104
3 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 Erie 4½s 2015	56	55¾	56
41 Erie 4s 95	89¾	89½	89½
86 Fla E Cst 5s 74	101¼	97½	101¼
15 Fla E Cst 5s 74 cf	9¼	9¼	9¼
20 Francis Sug 6s 56	83	81	83
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97¾	97½	97¾
25 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	16	15½	16
1 Ga Car & Nor 5s 29	25½	25½	25½
8 Goodrich 4¼s 56	98½	98¼	98¼
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	96	96	96
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87	87	87
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 G Nor 3¾s 67	77	77	77
1 G Bay & W deb B	10¼	10¼	10¼
4 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	72¼	72	72¼
6 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	57¾	57½	57¾

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	78½	78½	78½
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38	38	38
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44	44	44
15 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12¼	12½	12¼
3 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
7 Ill Cen 4s 52	47⅜	47½	47½
4 Ill Cen 4s 53	45	44¾	45
15 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞
17 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45	45	45
7 Ill Cen 5s 55	54½	54	54½
39 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	47½	46⅞	47
25 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43½	43¼	43⅜
5 Indpls&Lou 4s 56	26½	26½	26½
8 Int Gt Nor 4½ 6s 52	2	1¾	1¾
34 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	13¾	13½	13¾
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	12¾	12¾	12¾
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	23½	23	23
37 Int T&T 4½s 52	45¾	44⅞	44⅞
23 Int T&T 5s 55	47¾	47⅛	47⅛
7 James F&Clea 4s 59	53	52⅝	52⅝
7 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	96	96	96
13 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	47⅛	46½	47⅛
3 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	46	46	46
5 KC Smith 5s 50	72½	72½	72½
16 KC South 3s 50	63½	63	63½
1 KCTerm 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
5 Kresge Found 3s 50	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	74	72¾	74
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	94½	94	94
2 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	36	36	36
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 44 st	100	100	100
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	49½	49½	49½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52¾	52½	52½
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38⅛	38	38
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35	34⅞	34⅞
20 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¾	32⅛	32½
2 Leh Vad 4s 2003 st reg	31	31	31
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	57½	57½	57½
1 Libby McN⅞L 4s 55	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	110⅛	109⅞	109⅞
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	71	71	71
7 Unit Drug 5s 53	97¼	97	97
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	95½	95½	95½
4 U S Steel 1.95s 48	100	100	100
3 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Utah P & L 5s 44	100	100	100
10 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	28	27¾	28
3 Wabash 5½s '75 asd	27¾	27¾	27¾
6 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	24½	24¼	24¼
1 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	28½	28¼	28¼
8 Wabash 2d 5s 46 asd	28½	28	28
3 Wabash 3s 39 ct	83¾	83¾	83¾
10 Westingh Elec 2¾s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93⅞	93¾	93⅞
4 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
2 Wis Cen 4s 49	46¾	46½	46½
2 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	47	46½	46½
6 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109½	109½	109½
27 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101½	101½	101½
4 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99¾	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

7 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	69½	69½	69½
7 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	70	69⅞	70
6 Argentine 4½s 48	90½	90¼	90¼
4 Argentine 4½s 71	75⅞	77	77⅝
16 Australia 5s 55	55	54½	54½
3 Australia 5s 57	54¾	54¾	54¾
7 Australia 4½s 56	51	50	50
2 Belgium 7s 55	92	92	92
3 Brazil 8s 41	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
3 Brazil 6½s 26-57	22½	22½	22½
7 Brazil 6½s 27-57	22	22	22
10 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	23⅛	23	23
6 Brisbane 6s 50	56	56	56
2 Buen A 4½s 77	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
2 Canada 5s 52	101½	101½	101½
6 Canada 3¼s 61	98⅛	98¼	98¼
2 Canada 3s 68	94½	94½	94½
5 Canada 2½s 45	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
4 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62	14⅝	14⅜	14Z
5 Chile 6s 60 ass	15½	15⅜	15⅜
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	15½	15½	15½
1 Chile 6s 62 asd	15½	15½	15½
16 Cuba 4½s 77	78	78	78
2 Cuba 4½s 49	103	103	103
3 Met Water 5½s 50	62	62	62
2 Mex 5s asd 45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
10 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	6	6	6
29 Mex 10 4s asd 45	6	6	6
14 Mex Ild 4½s 43 asd	6	6	6
5 Minas Ger 6½s 58	12⅝	12½	12½
1 Norway 6s 44	85½	85½	85½
1 Norway 6s 43	85½	85½	85½
34 Peru 1st 6s 60	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝
23 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1 Queensld 6s 47	66⅞	66⅜	66⅛
2 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	28½	28½	28½
6 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	27½	27½	27½

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 5,180,000; previous day, 7,231,500; week ago, 11,508,100; year ago, 6,681,400; two years ago, 5,240,275. Jan. 1 to date, 213,410,700; year ago, 230,814,5225; two years ago, 155,410,225.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Jan. 28 compared with corresponding date a year ago: receipts $16,696,080 ($9,624,817); expenditures $96,183,930 ($32,762,528); Net balance $2,900,076,191 ($1,394,483,120); working balance included $2,141,150,503 ($652,337,272); customs receipt for month $31,386,127 ($29,512,692); receipts fiscal year (July 1) $4,678,768,283 ($3,222,182,828); expenditures fiscal year $13,879,180,800 ($6,169,320,449); excess of expenditures $9,200,412,517 ($2,947,137,620); gross debt $59,720,822,237 ($45,193,819,894); increase over previous day $67,561,486; gold assets $22,744,317,833 ($22,104,017,912.

Cuban-American Manganese

NEW YORK—Cuban-American Manganese Corporation, subsidiary of the Freeport Sulphur Company, earned $732,297, after depreciation, depletion and U. S. and Cuban taxes, for the year 1941, according to the preliminary statement. These earnings amount to 77 cents a share on the 950,000 shares of common stock and compare with earnings of $1,062,800 for 1940, Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., President, reported to directors.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	9¾	11
American Barge Line Co	10¾	12¼
American Hardware Co	20	22
American Manufacturing	19	22
American Manufacturing 5 pf	97½	
American Wringer Co	3	4
†Amoskeag Company	10	
†Amoskeag Company pf	71	76
Appleton Company	27¾	30¼
Appleton Company 7 pf	106	
Applied Arts Corp	2⅜	3⅜
Arnold Prnnt Works	8⅝	9⅞
Atlantic Mills	44	47
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22	24
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	2
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12½	14½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¼	22¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	105	
Berkshire Fine Spinning	9⅜	10⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	56	61
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100½	
Boston Wharf Company	13¼	15½
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	29	31½
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4¾	5¼
Brinks Inc	70	74
Brown Co	1¾	2¼
Brown Co pf	28	30½
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¼	4¼
Central Railway Signal A	40	4
Chapman Valve Manufac	28¾	31¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	16½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25	27
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25	27½
Draper Corporation	65	68½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16½	18½
Eastern Corporation	5½	6½
Eastern Corporation pf	18½	20½
Exolon Co	10¼	11¼
Family Loan Society Inc	12¼	14¼
Family Loan Society pf A	22	24
Fitchburg Paper Co	27½	30½
Fruit of the Loom	9¾	11¼
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅞	16⅞
General Machinery	28⅞	31⅞
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	11¾	12⅞
Goodall Worsted Company	14	17
Graton & Knight Co	8	9
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	65½	74½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	25½	28½
Great Northern Paper Co	35	37½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	54	
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15	19
Harrington & Richardson	3¾	4½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	9¾	11
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10⅜	12⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17	18
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	28½	28¾
Hooker Electro Chem	23¼	25¼
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	43¾	46¾
International Machine Tool	10¼	11¼
Keith George E Co	9	10½
Kendall Company	73¾	83¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	16	18
Landers Frary & Clark	22¼	25¼
Lawrence Portland Cement	11¾	13¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	21	23
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Ludlow Mfg Associates	89	94
Marathon Paper Mills	29¾	31¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	47½	50½
Merck & Co	30	32
Merrimack Manufacturing	20	
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	97	
Millers Falls Company	9	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	5⅜	6¼
Nashawena Mills	1½	1⅞
Nashua Gummed & Coated	40	45
Nashua Manufacturing Co	18¾	20¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	51½	54
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	17	19
National Chemical & Mfg	6½	7¾
National Shirt Shops	5½	6½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	44½	46½
Newmarket Manufac Co	40	45
Nicholson File Company	35½	38½
Nonquitt Mills	26	29
Ohio Finance Co	11⅞	13⅞
Panhandle Eastern Pipe	36¾	39¾
Parker Appliance	13⅝	15⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	100½	105½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor&W	16	
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	47	
Quisset Mill	4	
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	4
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	18¼	20
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	45	
Sanford Mills	225	263¼
Submarine Signal Co	24	27
Tampax Inc	2¾	3⅜
Triumph Explosive Inc.	3½	4¼
Union Premier Food Strs pf	40	43
United Elastic Corp	7½	8½
U S Envelope Company	39	43
US Envelope Co 7 pf	101	106
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	36¾	39¾
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	21	
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	85	
Wamsutta Mills Inc.	17½	19½
Warner & Swasey Co	18¾	20⅛
West Point Manufacturing	35¾	38

*E-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	102½	104½
Blackston V G & E	4	1965	109½	
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	105	107
Florida Pub Ser	4	1956	102	104
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	101	103
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	106
Mississippi River pr	5	1947	104	
Narragansett El	3½	1968	108	110
North Boston Ltg	3½	1947	103½	105
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	105½	..
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	105½	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	101¼	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107	..

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	105½	109½
Arkansas Power & Light $ 7 pf	86	90
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	90½	94½
Cen Illonis Public S $6 pf	65½	69½
Central P & L 7 pf	105	110
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	100½	104½
General Water G&E $3 pf	34	37
Jamaica Water Supply	22½	25½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104	108
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	93½	97½
Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf	96¼	100½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	95	99
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	108½	112½
New Rochelle Wat pf	6½	8½
No States Power Del 5 pf	108	112
No States Power Del 6 pf	51	55
No States Power Del 7 pf	55½	59
Ohio Power 4½ pf	107½	110¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	101	105
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	108	111
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	79	83
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	101½	104½
Public Service Ind	9⅜	11⅜
Public Service Ind 5 pf	90¼	93¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	102½	105¾
Rochester Gas&El 5 pf	83¾	88
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	93¾	97½
San Diego Gas & Electric	9½	11
Savannah Elec & Power 6 pf	90	
Sierra Pacific Power Co	16¾	18¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114	
Tampa Electric Co	18⅜	19½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	94	98
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	90	94
Washington Ry & Elec units	15½	17½

N E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17¼	19¼
Bangor Hydro-Electric	11½	
Bangor Hydro-Electric 7 pf	135	140
Beverly Gas & Electric	43	47
Brockton Gas Light	3¾	4⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	94	98
Central Maine Power 7 pf	104	108
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	98	
Conn Light & Power	29½	32
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	113	117
Eastern Utilities Asso	19¼	21½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	13¼	29⅜
Fall River Gas Works	15½	18
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	33½	36½
Green Mountain Power pf	53	58
Hartford Electric Light	49¼	52¼
Haverhill Electric	29	33
Haverhill Gas Light	9¾	11¼
Holyoke Water Power	13½	15½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	30	34
Lowell Electric Light	42	45
Lynn Gas & Electric	67	72
Mass Power & Light pf	11¼	13⅜
Mass Utilities Asso pf	24½	26½
Narragansett Elec pf	52	55
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	12½	14½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	26½	29½
N E Public Service $7 pr ln	64	68
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	61	65
N E Public Serv $7 pf	11	12½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	10½	12
Newport Electric	20	
Providence Gas	73¾	83¼
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	102	106
R I Pub Serv pf	29¼	31¼
Rockland Light & Power	5⅝	6⅝
Springfield Gas Light	12½	13⅜
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	103	
Western Mass Companies	20¼	22¼

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	14⅜	15&
Bank of New York (14)	308	315
Bankers Trust (2)	43¼	45¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	60½	64½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	76¼	78¾
Chase National (1.40)	25⅝	27⅛
Chemical Bank&Tr (1.80)	37¼	39¼
Commercial (8)	154	162
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10¾	11¾
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr (2.40)	32½	33½
Empire Trust (3)	42½	45½
First National (80)	1180	1210
Guaranty Trust (12)	231	236
Irving Trust (.60)	3¾	1
Manufacturers Trust (2)	33	34½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51½	53½
National City (1)	24	25¾
Ohio Finance	11⅞	13⅞
Public (1½a)	27¾	28¾
Title Guarantee & Trust	2⅞	3⅜

(a) Also extra or extras. g Declared or paid so far this year. e Paid last year.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	2300	
First National (2)	37½	39½
Merchants National (12	350	370
†New England Trust	1400	
National Rockland (2)	45	55
National Shawmut (1)	18½	20
*Pilgrim Trust (8)	210	230
Second National (4)	127	137
†State Street Trust (8)	280	295
United States Trust (.80)	6¼	7⅞
United States Trust pf (.80)	11½	13
Webster & Atlas (2)	51	56

*Ex-rights; †Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank; ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	34¼	35½
Continental Illinois (4)	74½	77½
Pennsylvania Co. (1.60)	26¾	28¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	123½	127½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	56	58
Aetna Life (1.20a)	26¼	27⅝
American Equitable

Commerce and Finance

Pay Roll Tax of 15 Per Cent Discussed by Administration

Business and Industry

Auto War Work Seen Requiring 'Lot of Women'

DETROIT (AP)—The war effort of the nation's automotive industry is going to require the employment of "lots of women" in its factories, Ernest Kanzler, chief of the automotive division of the War Production Board said.

Asserting that war work now is the sole concern of the industry, Mr. Kanzler said the labor supply is going to be the major part of the production problem.

Likening the situation in American industry as "similar in many ways to that of England," Mr. Kanzler said:

Will Need Women

"The drafting of millions of men into the expanded armed services will make it necessary for us to look to the women for substantial help in the factories. This is what happened in Great Britain. Their production didn't get under way until women took many jobs in the factories, and it is obvious that in the months to come, while tools are being fashioned, a great training program will have to be undertaken, including the training of women."

The new industry chief, holding his first press conference since his appointment to direct the war effort of the motorcar companies, said that peak employment in the industry "will develop during November, December and January of next winter."

He declined to speculate upon when the factories would reach maximum production or when that maximum might be reached, although he intimated broadly that a "staggering volume" of output was in prospect.

"You are not going to recognize this country four months from now," he said.

Mr. Kanzler announced the appointment of R. Lawrence Vaniman, of Detroit, a Chrysler executive and an engineer, to be deputy chief of the automotive division of the War Production Board. Mr. Vaniman will maintain offices in Washington and provide liaison between the War Production Board offices there and Detroit headquarters of the automotive division.

Mr. Kanzler pointed out that between Dec. 7—the day Pearl Harbor was bombed—and Jan. 16, "the automobile industry was given orders for $3,500,000,000 worth of military supplies and equipment, over and above the $4,500,000,000 in contracts previously placed."

He agreed that contracts awarded since then undoubtedly have been at approximately the same rate.

Tool Bottleneck

"The tool room is the bottleneck of the whole program today," he said, and disclosed that the War Production Board is canvassing the automobile industry right now for 25 critical machines most needed in the arms program.

Mr. Kanzler advised that conversion of the industry to total arms production would take time.

He explained that contracts for "hard stuff"—tanks, gun directors, guns, planes and engines—are being awarded the major companies because they have the experimental and development staffs to adapt these articles to mass production. Smaller plants, he said, are being given the simpler tasks, such as production of shells, cartridges and fuses.

"Any concerns that have some open capacity for war work," he added, "are to be given opportunity at once to take on more orders."

Heads Big Plant

Will Armstrong

Frank A. Stivers

Elected President of Hoover Ball & Bearing Co. succeeding the late Walter C. Mack. Mr. Stivers formerly was First Vice-President of the company.

Wickard Says 1942 Farm Prices Will Be 'Around Parity'

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Secretary Wickard said it was the judgment of Agriculture Department economists that farm prices in 1942 would average "around parity," a level which he said Congress had established as fair to both farmers and consumers.

Prices thus envisioned by the department would apparently average less than that possible under minimum ceilings provided in price control legislation pending in Congress.

Mr. Wickard said this forecast, based upon present supplies and production prospects and their relation to the present demand, gave evidence of "the great power of adequate production to prevent inflation, and all the evils that follow after inflation."

Addressing a meeting of southern farm leaders, the Secretary said, however, it was possible that the demand may increase and force prices to a higher level than now anticipated. The demand of America's allies for food will be governed, he said, by shipping facilities. At present, he said, the United States is unable to supply those countries with "all the things we would like them to have" because of a lack of shipping.

Beth. Steel Net for 1941 $9.35 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Eugene G. Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel Corp., said "sizable merchant ships" would be turned out by the corporation's shipbuilding subsidiaries at a greatly increased rate in 1942.

Discussing the company's shipbuilding activities since the beginning of the present emergency, Mr. Grace said the ships turned out so far averaged more than 10,000 tons each and that the corporation had produced a third of all important merchant vessels delivered in 1941.

Mr. Grace withheld details regarding the company's naval construction program but did reveal Bethlehem had delivered many of its ships far ahead of schedule and disclosed future plans called for additional yards.

Increase Facilities

Mr. Grace also told of the Bethlehem plans for increasing steel making facilities which will involve the building of three new blast furnaces to turn out an additional 1,250,000 tons of pig iron annually and an expansion in steel capacity of 1,000,000 tons annually. The new blast furnaces are to be built at Bethlehem, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., and the Lackawana plant near Buffalo, N. Y.

Bethlehem's decline in steel operations to 98 per cent of capacity after a long stretch at more than 100 per cent was attributed by Mr. Grace to shortage of scrap metal. He said the company probably would get permanent relief from scrap shortage worries when the new pig capacity is available.

Bethlehem reported a profit of $10,459,742 for the quarter ended Dec. 31 and a balance after preferred dividends equivalent to $2.96 a share on the common stock. This compared with $7,910,569, equal to $2.10 a common share in the September quarter and $14,516,779 or $4.32 a share in the last quarter of 1940.

Directors declared a dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock, payable March 4 to stock of record Feb. 10. The company has been paying at this rate quarterly since late 1940.

Preliminary figures for 1941 imately $1,000,000,000 of this, Mr. indicated net income for the year of $34,457,796, equal to $9.35 a share on common stock against $48,677,524 or $14.04 a share in the previous year. Earnings for 1940 were the best in 16 years.

The net billed value of products shipped and other classes of business done during 1941 totaled $961,240,737, compared with $602,202,618 for 1940.

Huge Production

The total amount of new business booked during the year was $1,084,600,000, contrasted with $1,519,300,000 for 1940.

As of December 31 last, the estimated value of orders on hand was $1,327,500,000, compared with $1,336,600,000 at the end of the previous quarter, and $1,204,100,000 on December 31, 1940. Approximately $1,000,000,000 of this Mr. Grace reported, represented shipbuilding contracts.

The company's production of steel and castings averaged 103 per cent of capacity during the fourth quarter, Mr. Grace said, compared with 99.9 per cent during the previous quarter.

For the full year 1941 steel production averaged 101.5 per cent, compared with 93.3 for the previous year.

At the beginning of the year 1942 the rated steel capacity was increased by 850,000 net tons to 12,700,000 net tons per annum, partly as a result of construction of five new open hearth furnaces and partly through increased operations in existing facilities.

At the present time Mr. Grace said production was approximately 98 per cent of the new capacity.

U. S. Opens Drive To Collect Scrap

BUTLER, Pa. (AP)—The Government has opened a drive to obtain sorely needed scrap iron in the Butler-Pittsburgh district, threatening to requisition any scrap which dealers refuse to sell.

A party composed of Maj. John S. Swauger and representatives of the War Production Board and the American Rolling Mill Company began a survey of scrap stock piles in an effort to buy the metal for the rolling mill firm.

"If we find that the dealers agree to sell, everything is all right," said Howard Browning, regional information representative of the Office of Emergency Management, "but if they refuse to sell, Major Swauger is empowered to commence requisition of that scrap, commandeering if it necessary."

Treasury Investigating American Bosch Corp.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced it was investigating the records and personnel of the American Bosch Corporation, whose main plant is at Springfield, Mass.

The Treasury said in a statement:

"The majority of the capital stock of the American Bosch Corporation is beneficially owned by foreign interests. Accordingly, the corporation is under the freezing control of the Treasury Department."

Thurman Hill, special assistant to the general counsel of the Treasury, is in charge of the investigation.

Tax Exempt Securities' Future Involves Many Question Marks

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The position of "tax-exempt" securities which has again this week become news here in Wall Street, involves perhaps more question marks than that of any other type of securities.

It not only involves more intermeshing gears than a high-speed automatic multi-spindle lathe, in the form of legal, political, and economic complications, but it is also becoming full of question marks. Its seasonal periods of newsworthiness merely mean that an extra question mark or two has been added.

The basic fact is that interest on state and municipal bonds hasn't been subject to Federal income tax, and vice versa. The Constitution doesn't say so but the courts have figures that the constitutional fathers would have said so if they had foreseen.

The question wasn't very important until the last 25 years, when two things happened—local authorities issued large amounts of bonds, and Congress imposed higher and higher income taxes.

Desirable Property

No further net increase in local bonds is likely for a long time but income taxes may still go higher. And with each increase, tax-exempts become more desirable property to live on. A man who gets $10,000 of tax-exempt interest a year, for instance, is as well off as another who gets $50,000 of interest subject to 80 per cent federal and state taxes.

Acres of statistics have been published on who owns the outstanding tax-exempt issues. The natural assumption would be that only rich men would buy them. But the figures used to show that this was not so. Rich men put most of their money into ventures rather than securities and the great bulk of tax-exempts actually were held by institutions, trusts, etc, who got little or no benefit from the exemption.

The figures, however, had two short-comings. First, they were never up to date. Second, they contained large gaps. No one can tell for sure where about 30 to 40 per cent of tax-exempts are held.

Probably the proportion held by individuals to avoid taxes, rather than by institutions or trust funds for safety and diversification, has been rising, because income tax rates have been rising. When the rates were low the exemption was of value only to rich men; but with present rates it is of value even to men in the lower-middle income brackets.

The whole structure of tax-exemption rests on a mesh of court decisions. And these are numerous and complicated. They begin with McCullough vs. Maryland in 1824 and run down through 1938. One of the major cases, Pollack vs. Farmer's Loan and Trust, involved two decisions, and one of the decisions included one unanimous finding and one 5 to 4 finding. Congressional debates which led up to the income tax amendment to the Constitution are also pertinent, to show the intention of Congress.

The status of the exempts also depends considerably on politics. For 20 years the Treasury on the one hand has been pressing Congress to initiate the repeal of tax-exemption while a powerful lobby of state and municipal officials has opposed it. Prices have fluctuated with the battle.

Many Questions

Major question marks therefore include the following: (1) How much weight will the new Supreme Court give to precedent?; (2) how much higher will income taxes go? (3) what will Congress do?

Wall Street lawyers, traders, and newswriters who have specialized in tax-exempts have travelled and re-travelled beaten paths in the discussion of this complicated problem so long that they have grown tired of it. To them the world has become divided into two classes: those so familiar with the ins and outs of the matter that to them it is useless to go over the ground any more; and the laity to whom the thing is just too complicated to try any further to explain it.

Some people here feel that from here on it will be love's labor lost to try to argue the tax-exempt case before the Supreme Court again on the standard cut-and-dried legal arguments, either in the pending Port Authority case or in any case which might come out of Congressional action this year. The Court already knows the legal arguments of both sides backward and forward. The precedents are virtually water-tight back for three generations; but if the Court is in the mood to upset tax-exemption, as it may very well be, it may rip up the precedents clear back to the Dobbins case in 1942 and the McCulloch case in 1824 or else do some fancy dialectic with the subsequent cases.

For this reason legal hopes of the municipal people are probably good only if they can base the bulk of their argument on either economic or political grounds. To these the new Court is more receptive, in fact, than the old.

The economic argument involves the question of how much income tax revenue the federal government may gain by removal of tax-exemption; and how much the local authorities may lose by losing the ability to market tax-exempt issues (at consequently lower prices). A case in point was the financing of the recently built Niagara Falls International Bridge to replace the one the ice carried down.

Because the interest on its bonds was considered by the lawyers to be subject to federal income tax, the coupon had to be so much higher that indirect subsidies by Canada and New York State, in the form of construction of the approaches, were necessary. Taxability thus cost the local authorities money, and tax-exemption would have cost the U. S. Treasury money (in the future).

The question of who gets what does not seem to lie between the rich man and the U. S. Treasury, as is popularly supposed. It lies rather, in the first place, between the local and the federal authorities; and in the second place, between the owner who gets more (in exemption) than he pays for (in lower yield) and the owner (like a savings bank or fraternal order) who gets less in tax exemption (perhaps nothing at all) than he pays for in lower yield.

Four-Way Split

In fact it is a four-way split, for each of these interested parties may gain or lose at the expense or to the benefit of the others by any change, and it would take better than a TNEC economist to figure it all out.

Complicating the matter are the other exemptions in the federal income tax laws in favor of farm and labor organizations, mutual savings banks, etc.

The political issue is, of course, states' rights. Given that interpretation of the Sixteenth (income tax) Amendment which opponents of tax-exemption favor, Congress could tax not only the interest on state and municipal bonds, but also the gross revenues of the local authorities, and what is more, it could impose one rate on Florida and another on Vermont. (The legal argument is that such taxes, not being excise taxes, would not have to be imposed "uniformly," and being under the Sixteenth Amendment, could be imposed "without apportionment among the states" according to population.)

Switching from the Court to Congress, there is still a question whether the Treasury or the "municipal" people will win the current tussle in the present Congress. Seeming to indicate that the municipal people may win was the withdrawal of the recent Alexandria offering in Ways and Means Chairman Doughton's own State. On the other hand the municipal people may not fight so hard against the retroactive feature, which does not affect municipal finances (since it would apply on bonds already sold) And, too, it may occur to them that if they let the Treasury tax interest on their bonds, they in turn may win the right to tax the interest on federal bonds—which might be quite some windfall.

Not if the Treasury can help it, however.

(Concluded)

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 23

Income Constructively Received

Income which becomes the property of a person during the taxable year should be included in his gross income even though he does not have physical possession of it. This occurs where income is unconditionally credited to his account or set apart subject to his order at any time, and such income is said to have been constructively received.

If, under an agreement, a taxpayer's debt is paid for his benefit by another, the effect is the same as if the money had been paid to the taxpayer and he had transmitted it to his creditor. It often happens that a taxpayer who owns property agrees that the income from such property shall be paid to a third party, or he may contract to perform services for a second party, and it is agreed that the compensation shall be paid to a third party. In each case the amount paid to the third party at the taxpayer's order is taxable to the taxpayer as constructively received income.

Where interest coupons have matured and are payable, such interest, though not yet collected, is to be included in gross income of the owner of the coupons for the year during which the coupons mature, unless it can be shown that there are no funds available for payment of the interest during that year.

Interest credited on a savings bank deposit is income to the depositor when credited. Interest or dividends credited unconditionally to shareholders of a building and loan association are taxable income of the shareholder for the year of the credit. If, however, the amount of such credits cannot be drawn by the shareholder until the maturity of the share in a future year, then it is not income to him during the year of the credit.

Income received for a taxpayer by his agent, such as rental payments, is taxable income to the taxpayer for the year of its receipt by the agent.

United Public Service

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Directors of United Public Service Corp., which recently sold its principal assets, authorized distribution of $4 a share to stockholders of record Jan. 31 as partial payment of net assets in excess of capital. It was pointed out the payment does not represent a dividend payable out of earnings but is a distribution of the major portion of the asset value represented by the corporation's stock.

Would Apply On Salaries Over $1,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—A 15 per cent pay roll tax on all salaries above $1,000 a year was reported under discussion in administration circles today as evidence developed that Congressional and Treasury officials thus far had failed to agree on fundamental principles of the new revenue bill.

Treasury experts, faced with the necessity of raising $7,000,000,000 in general taxes if they are to meet President Roosevelt's request, were said to have renewed their suggestions of last year for a 15 per cent levy on pay rolls, withheld at the source.

Some Favor Sales Levy

They were understood to have won some influential converts to this proposal, despite what other legislators described as mounting sentiment in Congress for imposition of a retail sales tax. The House Ways and Means Committee informally rejected the withholding tax proposal last year and a substantial number of members indicated recently they favored, instead, a sales levy.

As evidence that this trend was spreading to the Senate, Senator Prentiss Brown (D—Michigan) said he was convinced a majority of the members of the finance committee would choose the sales tax, if they became convinced that one of the two must be voted in order to obtain sufficient funds.

He estimated that a 3 per cent levy on all retail stores, including food, clothing and other necessities, would raise approximately $2,000,000,000. He said no estimates had been given on the return from proposed pay roll taxes, although some legislators have figured that a 15 per cent levy would bring in approximately $4,000,000,000.

$1,000 Salaries Exempt

As outlined, the latter proposal would exempt the first $1,000 of any year's salary as necessary for living expenses, the tax being applied above that point.

Senator Brown said he looked for a proposal from the Treasury for the taxation of state and municipal bonds, although he did not believe that either the House or Senate would agree to make such a levy retroactive on securities already issued.

There seemed little disposition in Congress, the Michigan Senator said, to attempt to lower present individual income tax exemptions. He added that the boosting of rates on both individual and corporation incomes would have to be considered.

Both Senator Brown and Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio, another member of the Senate Finance Committee, predicted changes in the present excess profits tax, although they differed on the method. Senator Brown foresaw possible increases in rates. Senator Taft urged that, instead, the direct tax be placed on all profits above a fixed percentage that were made on government contracts.

Freight Carloadings Up 0.8 P. C. in Week; 15.1 P. C. Above '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 817,804 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Jan. 24.

This was an increase of 6,608 cars, or 0.8 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 107,052 cars, or 15.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 167,617 cars, or 25.8 per cent, comparedy with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Wk.	Increase over—Last Wk.	Yr. Ago
Misc freight	370,444	15,157	70,852
Less-than-carlot merchandise	149,455	2,767	↑407
Coal	162,799	↑11,343	8,266
Grain & Grain Products	47,148	↑2,340	16,876
Livestock	12,327	↑1,498	1,387
Forest Prods	47,343	3,350	8,335
Ore	14,103	1,207	1,672
Coke	14,185	↑692	571

↑Decrease.

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled on railroads reporting for the week ended Jan. 24 included:

	Jan. 24	Prev. wk.	Yr. ago
B. & O.	62,877	60,506	51,793
Erie	31,244	30,427	26,833
Burlington	30,742	30,834	23,698
North Western	33,152	32,955	26,173
Southern Railway	47,239	46,168	41,173
Northern Pacific	15,786	15,869	13,224
L. & N.	34,324	35,062	30,464
N. Y. Central	101,096	100,360	88,169
Norfolk & Western	27,851	27,151	26,506
Pennsylvania	136,342	134,075	115,217
Southern Pacific	48,646	48,357	37,529
Illinois Central	45,085	44,591	34,340
New Haven	29,648	28,459	24,556
St. Paul	34,311	34,445	29,097
Reading	43,427	40,709	36,543
Missouri Pacific	31,566	29,828	25,601
Rock Island	31,266	29,062	24,765
Jersey Central	25,366	23,836	20,467
Frisco	17,951	17,325	14,226
Lackawana	18,885	19,457	17,404
Seaboard Air Line	18,525	17,187	16,389
Santa Fe	32,177	31,068	25,477

Ice Cream Plant Closes Due to Lack of Sugar

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP)—Southern Dairies, Inc., revealed that its ice cream manufacturing plant here had been closed for the remainder of the month due to exhaustion of its sugar quota.

A spokesman said the company had not decided whether to ration daily supplies, as do some soft drink manufacturers, or to operate on the basis of demand and then close for the remainder of the month.

Sugar is rationed to soft drink manufacturers and to ice cream plants on the basis of the amount used in the corresponding month of 1940.

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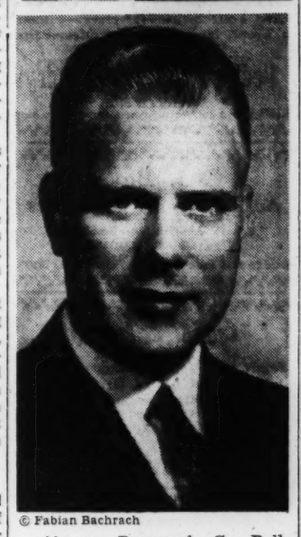

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Above: Raymond C. Ball elected a Vice-President of the Chemical Bank & Trust Co. Mr. Ball formerly was an Assistant Vice-President. Below: Clinton C. Johnson also has been appointed a Vice-President of the bank. Formerly he was Manager of the Foreign Department. Mr. Ball has been with the bank since 1926 and Mr. Johnson since 1919.

New York to Ask Federal Agencies To Locate in City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—A committee of 28 representatives of New York City's largest civic and commercial groups were readying today to go to Washington, D. C., in an effort to convince federal authorities to shift some government agencies to this city. The committee will have luncheon with the New York congressional delegation at the Mayflower Hotel and seek to impress the delegation with the need for full co-operation in the effort to transfer federal agencies here where, they said, there are full facilities for them.

This action was decided upon at a meeting of representatives of more than 100 trade, civic, and commercial organizations with memberships totaling more than 100,000 businessmen and taxpayers at the Commerce and Industry Association of New York.

Representative Martin J. Kennedy told the meeting that officials in Washington had been told of New York's wish for the transfer of agencies to it and stressed that many cities are "clamoring" for similar shifting. The final decision, he said, rested with President Roosevelt, adding that the only solution was to convince him of the advantage of having the departments here.

Candy Is Latest Victim of the War

CHICAGO (AP)—Chocolate bon bons and other candies are the latest victims of the war.

Production of candies next month will be about 20 per cent lower than last February as a result of sugar rationing, Philip Gott, President of the National Confectioners Association, said.

Mr. Gott said manufacturers were restricted in their sugar purchases in February to 80 per cent of last February's totals. Unless manufacturers change their formulas, he added, this should cut candy output about one-fifth.

Candy makers already are experiencing difficulty with their confections, Mr. Gott stated, as many nuts used in these products are imported. Chocolate, imported mainly from South America and Africa, is still plentiful, he added.

Glenn L. Martin Co. Adopts Wage Defense Bond Plan

BALTIMORE (AP)—A voluntary pay roll allotment plan under which employees of the Glenn L. Martin Company will buy defense bonds through weekly deductions from their wages will be instituted Feb. 1.

Myron G. Shook, Treasurer of the Aircraft Company, said employees may specify the amounts to be deducted from their earnings and that when the entire amount is deducted the defense bond will be purchased and registered in the employee's name.

The company employs more than 30,000 persons.

Mexican Court Reverses Oil Subsoil Stand

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 30 (AP)—A possibility that the 1938 oil expropriation issue might be reopened was seen today in a declaration by Supreme Court Justice Alfonso Francisco Ramirez that the court had upheld the claim of foreign oil companies to a right to indemnification for oil under the surface of their former properties.

The justice in an interview in his chambers said the court in a recent decision written by him had reversed in principle the findings of its predecessors during the administration of President Lazaro Cardenas and had recognized subsoil rights acquired before 1917.

The companies have valued their subsoil rights at as much as $150,000,000.

The government argued that the 1917 constitution outlawed subsoil indemnification because article 27 states that all oil and minerals under the surface belong to the nation.

The companies answered that the Supreme Court in five decisions in 1921 ruled that article 27 should not be applied retroactively to concessions granted before 1917.

The concessions of the 17 American, British and Dutch companies expropriated by Cardenas in 1938 had been confirmed before 1917 under various petroleum laws dating back to 1884.

Mexico and the United States are engaged in official negotiations for settlement of the cases.

Power Production 14.8 P. C. Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production for the week ended Jan. 24 declined .3 of 1 per cent to 3,440,163,000 kilowatt hours from 3,450,468,000 in the preceding week, but rose 14.8 per cent over 2,996,155,000 in the similar period a year ago, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Percentage output gains over last year by major geographic divisions follow: New England, 16.0; Mid-Atlantic, 11.6; Central Industrial, 13.2; West Central, 12.5; Southern States, 16.9; Rocky Mountain, 18.2 and Pacific Coast, 21.0.

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N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Attractive, sunny, quiet rooms; water; refinement; elevator, telephone; $5.00 up; references. EN. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 49 Claremont Ave.—River view; home atmosphere; kitchen priv.; opp. Columbia Univ.; near sub. Phone UN. 4-6275. WAXHAM.

N. Y. C., 362 Riverside Dr. (Apt. 1-C)—A large, cozy room next to bath, spacious closet; home atmosphere. Evenings or Sun. Phone Ac. 4-0159.

N. Y. C., 125 West 58th St. (Apt. 4-E)—Attractive large double room, convenient location. CO. 5-8584. MRS. SHANNON.

SUNNY room, duplex garden apartment; business man preferred; willing sublet entire apartment desirable couple; 3 months' guarantee. ROGERS, 92 Grove St., N. Y. C. CH. 2-9375.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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IMPORTED Oriental rugs, several antiques, a few oil paintings; some Havilland china, 50 years old; all in good condition; private collection; no dealers. Box 52, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

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(Continued)

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BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street

Lovely Valentine Cards
for Sweethearts and Friends
Five cents up
Finer Diamonds RICE & CO *Silver*
F. W. RICE
350 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BIEN JOLIE makes what it takes to fashion every figure. Slim juniors, smart young women and fashionable matrons think well of Bien Jolie. Our selection now has many lovely materials, including Nylon, to choose from. Come for a fitting.
Philbrook-MacKenney Shop, Inc.
18 MERRIMACK STREET

"UNDER THE RED TILE ROOF"
Winter Servicing of your car. Has yours been checked lately?
Mobilgas
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Av. Tel. 5310

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. J. ATWOOD, Grocer
421 MAIN STREET TEL. 980

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
Interior Designer
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5472

HOLYOKE

Protect your feet with Rubbers and Overshoes from
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

Crossword Quiz Answers

L	A	M	B			E	D	W	A	R	D
O		E	R	G		R	A	N		O
O	S	L	O		B	A	D	G	E	R
M	A	T	H	E	W		L	A	C	
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E		R	E	P		H	E	R		S
G	E	A	R		B	O	A		E	
M	E	T		M	A	R	L	O	W	E
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N		O	A	R		A	N	I		I
T	A	N	N	E	R			D	O	O	R

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE

(Continued)

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule to use Whiting's Fuel"
ESTABLISHED IN 1870
458 Dwight Street

LAWRENCE

Watch
Cherry & Webb's
During February for Super Specials

LEXINGTON

HOROWITZ COMING TO BOSTON
GET HIS PIANO CONCERTO No. 1 IN B FLAT MINOR BY TSCHAIKOWSKY with NBC Orchestra under Toscanini on VICTOR RECORDS
ALBUM DM or M 800—$4.72
PETERS MUSIC SHOP
1719 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
For Radio Service Call Lex. 0500

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries. Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9743 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

Cherry & Webb's
LOWELL
JANUARY MARKDOWNS
in All Departments

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328

E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

St. Mary's Virgin Wool BLANKETS
Thick, lofty, warm, fur-like nap. Two-tone or solid colors. Wide ribbon bindings. Reg. Value 14.98.
$11.98
The last we can offer at this low price!
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

End-of-Month
COAT and DRESS
Clearance
T. W. ROGERS CO.

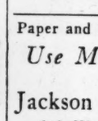
Paper and Ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington Street, Lynn
LY 3-4956

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Save 10 to 33⅓% during
KOTZEN'S 38TH FEBRUARY SALE
Store-wide clearance of furniture . . . Open an account
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
434-460 Main Street, Malden

EASTER COMES EARLY
Have your furs restyled now.
Jackets, scarfs and fur trim for Spring Wear
H. BROOS, Furrier (Since 1895)
The Christian Science Monitor Readers receive special attention
17 PLEASANT STREET MALDEN 0208

Join the Nation's call to Victory by starting with a new Feather Bob.

ANNETTE'S BEAUTY SALON
Permanents from $3.00 to $12.50
All branches of beauty culture
Room 415, 6 Pleasant St. Mal. 5616
No Tipping

SPECIAL SALE
OVERCOATS
Regular 24.50 to 27.50
now $16.50
Blue, Grey, Green, Brown
BAKER'S
"The Apparel Shop That's on the Square"
448 Main Street Malden Square

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Cleansers THE GOOD ONE Launderers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

Highlands Beauty Shoppe
A Complete Beauty Service
DISTINCTIVE COIFFURES
460 Franklin St., Melrose Highlands
Tel. Mel. 2417

PRIOR'S
Mid-Winter Sale
Reductions on Many Items
517 Main Street Tel. MEL. 2613-J

S. S. PORTER
Incorporated
Electricians for over 41 years
Established 1899 450 MAIN STREET Tel. 0066

Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Safety Deposit Boxes
MELROSE TRUST CO.

WARD'S SHELL SERVICE
860 MAIN STREET
SHELL Washing, Lubrication
Simonizing
Goodyear Tires and Tubes
Battery Service
TELEPHONE MELROSE 1649

Phone your orders Mel. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKET
Phone orders Fri. for early Sat. delivery
Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
510 MAIN STREET

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
SAVE WHILE YOU CAN
on Quality Homefurnishings
WING'S ANNUAL JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE ENDS
Saturday, January 31

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

New Bedford's Complete Food Store
Clerk Service Free Delivery
Or Self Service
NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET

TABER'S, Inc.
Central Market and Grocery
254-258 UNION STREET
We Carry a Full Line of Heinz Products

NEWTONVILLE

WHO pays if you have a fire in your home? Are your house and possessions adequately protected?
See us today for insurance of all kinds. Budget plan if desired.
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counselor
46 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass.
BIGELOW 7304

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE

(Continued)

SAVE TIRE WEAR!
Our Wheel Aligning System Saves Worn Tires
Eliminates Steering Troubles
J. B. JURAD
"We service all makes of cars"
11 Court Street
LAS. 3335

★ Star Market Co. ★
LOWEST SUPER MARKET PRICES EVERY DAY!
With Delivery Service and Charge Privileges
304 Walnut Street BIG. 8400

PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
Storm Windows
Insulation
Special Attention to Small Orders

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

COAL-COKE
FUEL OIL
269 LENOX ST. JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC. NORWOOD 0764
DAILY DELIVERIES... CANTON SHARON NORWOOD

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

W. R. Tomato Juice
½ Gal. Jug 39c
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
See Our Smart New Spring Dresses
Just Received
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

New Spring Apparel and Accessories
Arriving Daily
England Brothers

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

How Long Can You Run Your Car?
Our factory trained mechanics can best answer that. Only genuine Chevrolet parts used.
Woodwards Chev. Co.
Blu 9200 426 Adams St., Milton

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3
Coupon

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

(Continued)

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

Clearance Sale
Manhattan Shirts
Ties
Suits — Overcoats
TALBOT'S
1387 HANCOCK STREET

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
85 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3087. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ Star Market Co. ★
NEVER KNOWINGLY UNDERSOLD!
Wherever there are fair means of comparison, the Star Markets will consistently remain the lowest in price.
401 Highland Ave. in Davis Square

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
45 CEDAR STREET SOM. 3811-J

Alfred A. Veasie Market
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits
The Best of Everything to Eat
266 BROADWAY SOM. 2610

STOUGHTON

Buy Direct from the Maker
Save money on your
SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS
Nasher Manufacturing Company
On Cushing St., near Stoughton Sq., Stoughton, Mass. Just off Routes 27 and 138. Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

TAUNTON

Buy Next Winter's Wool Blankets Now
E. A. THOMAS CO.
77-79 Main Street, Taunton, Mass.

COBB'S, Inc.
31 Main Street
A complete line of S. S. Pierce Co.'s Goods

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WEYMOUTH

C. N. FOGG, Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing a Specialty
EST. 1922 TEL. 2150
71 Washington St., Weymouth

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

VALENTINES
Decorations—Favors for Your Party
DAVIS & BANISTER
Incorporated
24 PEARL STREET, WORCESTER

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SURREY—Miss Ethel Robjohns receives guests in her country home; good catering, well-furnished, comfortable house; lovely country, easy reach of London; special terms for weekends. Apply Tor Cross, Weald Way, Caterham. Phone 259 Caterham.

England

BOURNEMOUTH

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH

(Continued)

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. 626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury. 248, High St., Exeter. 38, 42, 44, South St., Worthing.

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Rd. Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HAYWARDS HEATH BOSCOMBE
HASTINGS SOUTHAMPTON
TUNBRIDGE WELLS WEYMOUTH
EASTBOURNE BATH
LEWES YEOVIL WINCHESTER

Tennants
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

The Sole Agent for the Noted "K" SHOES is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets, Down Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lingerie, Knitwear and Gowns

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
Dyers and Dry Cleaners

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
MASSINGHAM
94 Whiteladies Rd.
21 Princess Victoria St.
Clifton
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
• BOOKLET ON REQUEST

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

Strodonia Tooth Paste
1/- and 6d
Refreshing and Cleansing
Strode Cosh & Penfold
8 Addresses in Bristol

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for Quality Clothes at Economy Prices
MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7

BROMLEY

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
18 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

SHIRERS & LANCES
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Cafe Light Luncheons, Afternoon Tea
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

NORWICH

Wedding, Birthday and Christening Presents
SEE
ALLEN & DAWS
Jewellers
9, St. Giles Street, Norwich
Tel. Norwich 224

Phone NORWICH 266
For House Decorating, Plumbing, Hot Water Fitting, Electric Lighting, etc.
PULLEN & MASE
St. Giles Street, Norwich

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

EVANS & SONS
Bakers and Confectioners
TORBAY ROAD PHONE 5043
One of the Nicest Cafes in the District

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic, Pophams—Plymouth

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers
IN THE DISTRICT
Early Closing Day — Wednesday

SUTTON COLDFIELD

ASHMORES
of Birmingham
(Owner Mrs. Marsh)
Open at 34 Birmingham Road, Sutton Coldfield
Shoes of Quality
ALL PRICES

SUTTON—Surrey

LADIES!
For Smart Footwear and All Shoe Repairs Go to
SHINNERS LTD.
SUTTON

WOOTTEN BROS.
Ladies' Outfitters
When visiting Sutton Call and inspect our stock of
Spring Goods
Millinery, Lingerie and Knitwear
Exclusive Designs
26, Grove Road Tel. VIGilant 3854

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

SLADE & SON
Abbey Stores
Torquay
For Reliable Grocery

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
FASHIONS for SPRING
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay Tel. 4319

Wales

CARDIFF

Crouch
Established 1799
DIAMOND MERCHANTS JEWELLERS SILVERSMITHS
CARDIFF, NEWPORT

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Juvenile Aid

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat)

Two units of the Bellefontaine Farm for delinquent boys have been closed recently as a result of aid given juvenile authorities by business men and members of the Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself Association, it was disclosed recently by Circuit Judge Michael J. Scott at the annual meeting of the association at Hotel Jefferson.

Judge Scott, who has been made permanent Judge of the Juvenile Court, made the disclosure after it had been announced the association members in the last four years have rescued 1599 delinquent boys from the shadows of the reform school and directed them along the paths to good citizenship.

Emphasizing the point that most of the delinquent boys are those who have been denied the three essential elements of home, religion and education in their preliminary citizenship training, Judge Scott said, "It is not our duty to sentence boys to reform schools to pay for their misdeeds, but rather to study their individual problems in order to find a more expedient solution, which will be of more benefit to them and to society."

The policy of the Juvenile Court is to sentence boys to the reform school only as a last resort, when no other solution is to be found. The fact that some of the Bellefontaine Farm units are out of operation attests to the fact that adequate solutions are being found in more and more cases, Judge Scott declared.

Chief Probation Officer Frank J. Reller, also a member of the association, pointed out that under the present system in his office less than 10 per cent of the cases of delinquent children are being referred to the Juvenile Court for final disposition. He paid tribute to business men, clergymen and civic leaders here who, as members of the association, are aiding in rehabilitation of so many boys.

Reller related that recently Maurice Weil, founder of the association and a daily visitor to the probation office, actually gave the "shoes off of his feet" to one of the charges of the probation office. Weil first volunteered to pay the bus fare of the teen-age boy to the East, where he had relatives who were willing to give him a home, and then noted that shoes he was wearing were badly worn.

The benefactor asked the youth to accompany him to his automobile, where Weil took off his shoes and gave them to him, Reller declared. Then Weil had his chauffeur drive him home for replacements.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

An Early Patriot

During his term as Vice-President of the United States, and, therefore, presiding officer of the Senate, Thomas Jefferson compiled for his own use such rules and regulations of the British Parliament as are appropriate to American customs. This was the first publication of its kind in America. These remain today, the standard of all American procedure. There are many things in the compilation that have no bearing whatever on our present-day meetings and of course they bear upon only the rules of Parliament because at that time the voluntary organization was unknown.

It is the acme of sane, responsible and wise admonition. Such statements as:

> It is not material that these rules be the best that could be devised for the purpose, the important thing is that we have a rule and that we live up to it.
>
> It is our hope that a code of rules may be formed, the effect of which may be accuracy in business, economy of time, order, uniformity and impartiality.

Many other pieces of wisdom sprinkled through the book are of incalculable value both for their philosophy and wisdom. It is a source of wisdom undefiled. It is a wellspring of the doctrine of equality, the rule of the majority and the rights of the minority.

Every student of procedure should read this work often.

Awana Slaker-James

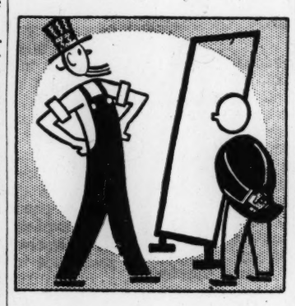
This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

Living for Less

Work Clothes

Denim has become the uniform of millions in defense, and should be purchased with close attention to labels and details of workmanship. It is almost a waste to buy unshrunk goods. Under U. S. specifications, denim comes in four weights. The "2.20 weight" (2.20 yards, 28 inches wide weighs a pound or more) is strong enough for most factory and farm work. Heavier denim is stronger, more expensive. For a more tightly woven, dressier fabric there are twill, covert or drill. Look for weight of fabric, pre-shrunk label, well-lapped seams, double or triple-stitched, rust-proof buttons. Workshirts should have the same qualities. Double elbow sections are desirable.

—AP Feature Service



FACTS AND FIGURES

THE MOST FAMOUS DOG IN AMERICA TODAY IS FALLA PRES. ROOSEVELT'S SCOTCH TERRIER

IT'S A FACT THAT ORDINARY RUBBER BAND ON YOUR DESK IS ONE OF THE 30 BILLION THAT HAVE BEEN MADE ANNUALLY IN THE U.S. A RESTRICTION OF THE USE OF RUBBER NOW PROHIBITS THEIR MANUFACTURE.

AN EGG IS TWO THIRDS WATER.

THE MOST POPULAR DESSERT IN THE U. S. ARMY IS APPLE PIE.-NEXT COME ICE CREAM, DOUGHNUTS, CHOCOLATE CAKE, ETC.

A Verse for Today . . .

Is not this the fast that I have chosen? . . . Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house?—Isa. 58:6, 7

Brevities

Detroit News: Never have we seen the public more patriotic. A sailor on a New York quiz program identifies his home town, Brooklyn, as The Garden Spot of America, and thousands cheer.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: We are told that the new Red army on the central front is partially equipped with arms captured from the Nazis. Americans will heartily endorse this compulsory lend-lease aid to Russia.

Where Would You Find—

1. Stonecutter Island?
2. The greatest corn producing state?
3. Armour Institute of Technology?
4. Nepal?
5. The Minho River?
6. The training field of the first detachment of RAF pilots in the United States?
7. The first settlement in New Hampshire?
8. Greenbrier?
9. The Kensington Museum?
10. Castries?

(Answers appear on this page)

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. In the China Sea, between Hong Kong and the Mainland; heavily fortified.
2. Iowa.
3. Chicago, Ill.
4. An independent kingdom between Tibet and India; capital, Katmandu.
5. A river of Spain and Portugal; 170 miles from Galicia province to the Atlantic.
6. Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
7. Rye, in 1623.
8. A greenish, prickly, climbing shrub of the United States and Canada.
9. Famous museum in Kensington, a parish in Western London, England.
10. On the island of St. Lucia, British West Indies; site of United States Naval base.

In Lighter Vein

What's an Hour?

Stranger: "Is the train from the west very late?"

Station Attendant: "Nope! We're expecting it any hour now."

Fed Up

The six-year-old was seated at the breakfast table one morning, when, as usual, eggs were served. The little tot surveyed them for a moment and solemnly said: "I wish to goodness hens would lay something besides eggs."

The Wit

Mrs. Noowedd: "I wonder why it is that a nautical mile is nearly a seventh longer than a mile on land?"

Noowedd: "Well, darling, you know things swell in the water."—Grit.

Speaking of Bargains

Brown: "My wife and I are trying to get up a list of club magazines. You see, by taking three you get a discount."

Jones: "How are you making out?"

Brown: "The way I figure it out we can get one that I don't want, and one that she doesn't want, and one that neither wants, all for $2.50."

Howlers

Moths can't grow big because they eat only holes.

In Holland they use waterpower to drive their windmills.

Silence is what you don't hear when you listen.

Compliment is when you say something to someone which he and we know isn't true.

Double-dealing is when you buy something wholesale to sell retail.

An antique is something no one would be seen with if there were more of them, but which everyone wants when no one has any.

—Tit-Bits.

Daily Anecdote

A World of His Own

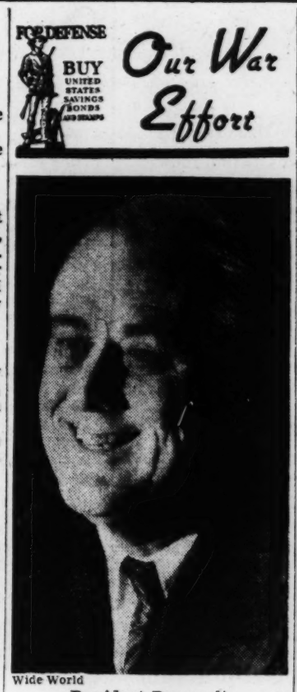
When Thomas A. Edison was at work on a problem he was capable of an almost superhuman concentration.

One day when occupied with a weighty question touching a projected new invention, the inventor boarded a train at Jersey City to go to Chicago. When the porter called out "Chicago," Mr. Edison, suddenly awakened to the world around him, turned to a fellow-passenger and exclaimed, "That fellow must be joking. Why, we've scarcely left Jersey City!"

The great inventor was entirely unaware that while he had been working on his knotty problem his fellow-passengers had enjoyed a night's sleep and had eaten three meals.

Yes, he solved the problem.

Our War Effort



Wide World

President Roosevelt

We cannot wage this war in a defensive spirit. As our power and our resources are fully mobilized, we shall carry the attack against the enemy—we shall hit him and hit him again wherever and whenever we can reach him.

President Roosevelt

We must see that individual responsibility and initiative are honored as never before in industry, in government, in the Army and the Navy. We must demand the recognition of merit, the discontinuing of hereditary privilege, and the rapid promotion of those who have the capacity to serve.

Dr. James B. Conant

If it is necessary to have General Motors build tools to be used in a Ford factory, it will be done in order to get this job done.

Production Chief Donald M. Nelson

It seems certain that we shall need to impose some restriction on food consumption by the autumn of 1942.

Dean Carl E. Ladd of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca.

Daily Quotation

TRUE valor lies halfway between cowardice and rashness.
—Cervantes.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Common Salt Is Twice As Soluble in Hot Water As in Cold?

Most salts are much more soluble in hot water than they are in cold. In common table salt, however, about 35 parts of salt dissolve in 100 parts of water at 0° C., and the amount of salt increases to only about 40 parts to 100 parts of water at the boiling point of the solution, about 109° C.

How Car Wheels Crossing Hose Makes Bell Ring in Filling Station?

On entering the driveway of many filling stations, the car wheels pass over a slim rubber hose laid across the drive and cause a bell in the station to ring. This is accomplished through the use of a pneumatic float. The hose system that is stretched across the drive contains air at a certain pressure. The car wheels squeeze the rubber hose and this compresses and slightly raises the pressure of the air in the hose. The increase of air pressure raises a float, closing an electrical circuit that causes the bell to ring. As the wheels leave the hose, the resilient rubber springs back into shape, reducing the air pressure to normal again, and allowing the float to drop back, opening the bell circuit.

What the Difference Is Between a Butterfly Weed and a Butterfly Flower?

A butterfly weed is a variety of milkweed and derives its name from the fact that when in full bloom its fragrant clusters of orange flowers are usually surrounded by butterflies and other flying insects. A butterfly flower, on the other hand, is so named because its delicate flowers of varied hues resembles butterflies. The butterfly flower also is known as "the poor man's orchid."

If Spring Tides Occur Only In the Spring?

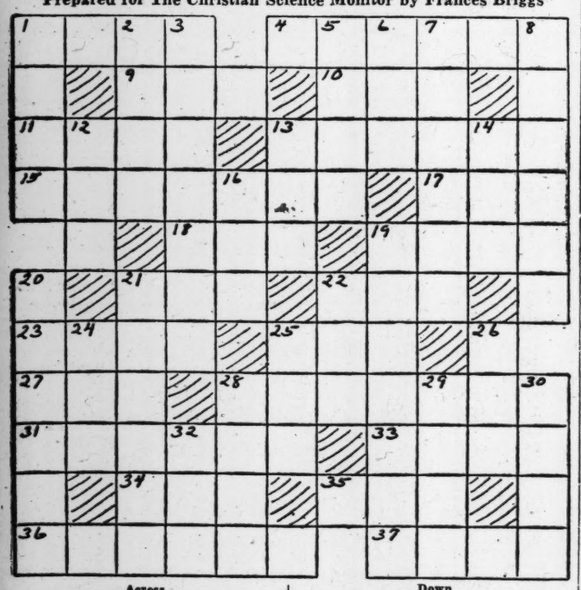
What are called spring tides occur twice each trip that the moon makes around the earth. When both the sun and the moon pull in the same direction (at the new moon phase) and when they pull in opposite directions (at the full moon phase) we have spring tides. At the time of the first quarter and of the third quarter we have neap tides (which do not have so great a rise and ebb as spring tides). And since the moon makes 13 trips around the earth in a year, there are twenty-six spring tides and twenty-six neap tides annually at any seaport.—W. P. Keasbey.

Gene Carr

"I was always getting their names mixed!"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What creature made children laugh by attending school?
4—What was first name of Eggleston, author of "Hoosier Schoolmaster"?
9—Unit of energy is what?
10—Hastened.
11—What is Kirsten Flagstad's native city?
13—What is a native of Wisconsin called?
15—Which disciple went as missionary to the Persians, Parthians and Medes?
17—What is used in making lacquers?
18—Coal scuttle is what?
19—What Greek letter corresponds to English x?
21—What fabric has a finely ribbed surface?
22—Pronoun.
23—Toothed wheel is what?
25—What is a snake of tropical America?
27—Encountered.
28—Who was Shakespeare's great predecessor in the English drama?
31—Who was one of the 12 peers of Charlemagne?
33—What exclamation is used to attract attention?
34—Rowing implement.
35—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
36—One who converts hides into leather is what?
37—The threshold lies under what?

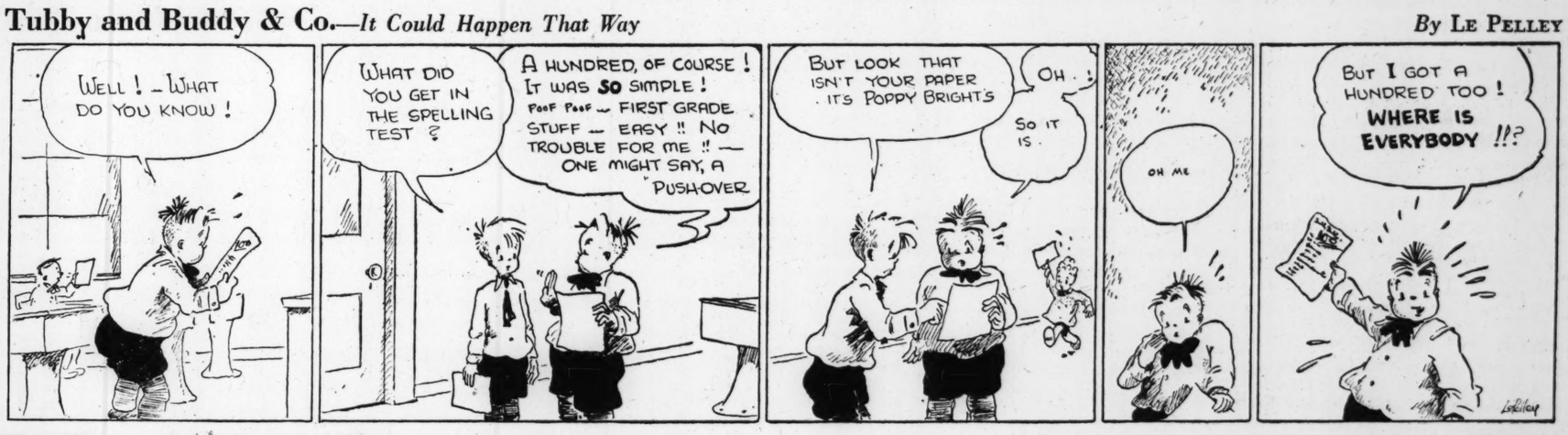
Down

1—What does a weaver use?
2—To liquefy.
3—What is relationship of Valentin to Marguerite in opera "Faust"?
5—If you emulated Peter Arno, you would do what?
6—What is a soft mass of cotton, wool, etc.?
7—Who uses artificial flies?
8—Who is a shepherdess in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale"?
12—What cutting tool has a toothed edge?
13—What article of furniture would have a headboard?
14—Devour.
16—Toads do what?
19—What is the island on which Copenhagen is situated?
20—Who is hero of a drama by Goethe?
21—What is a definite quantity of food allowed daily to an animal?
22—What mountain do you associate with Aaron?
24—Snakelike fish is what?
25—Barrier.
26—What would you call mother of 1 Across?
28—Nothing more than.
29—The Wabash is a tributary of what river?
30—What is a Turkish title of dignity?
32—Front of an army is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It Could Happen That Way*

By Le Pelley


WELL! - WHAT DO YOU KNOW!
WHAT DID YOU GET IN THE SPELLING TEST?
A HUNDRED, OF COURSE! IT WAS SO SIMPLE! POOF POOF — FIRST GRADE STUFF — EASY!! NO TROUBLE FOR ME!! — ONE MIGHT SAY, A PUSH-OVER
BUT LOOK THAT ISN'T YOUR PAPER . IT'S POPPY BRIGHT'S
OH!
SO IT IS.
OH ME
BUT I GOT A HUNDRED TOO! WHERE IS EVERYBODY!!?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Anyway, We Got Wet*

By Rodgers

"Oh Boy!" the Boss said this morning. "Just imagine, it's still January and here we are going in swimming!"
?-?
"Swimming?" I wagged.
"Well, maybe I should have said bathing," he admitted!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Final Orders*

By The Hagers

STOP! YOU CAN'T GO BY HERE. THE GLOP
A LARGE SIGN ON THE SHORE READ, "STOP! YOU CAN'T GO BY HERE," SIGNED, "THE GLOP."
"LOOK, CAPTAIN BILL! WHAT SHALL WE DO? HAVE YOU INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOUR CREW?"
"AYE, AYE! WE'LL GO ASHORE, ME LAD, THIS GLOP," SAID BILL, "SOUNDS LIKE A CAD."
"NOW, BILL," MATILDA SAID, "CALM DOWN. A SMILE WILL HELP YOU; NOT A FROWN."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Wartime Democracy

"I want to argue the case quite clearly." So said Mr. Churchill in defending in the House of Commons his decision to send supplies to Egypt and Russia which would have been very useful at Singapore just now. The clarity and frankness of his accounting must amaze dictators and encourage democrats. The three-day debate was a remarkable display of democracy in action in wartime. Who can doubt that the 464-to-1 vote of confidence represents far more united and active support than any despot enjoys?

Democracy was not completely operative in this debate. Any wartime leader enjoys advantages of information and of emergency unity which do not leave his critics quite the freedom or force they enjoy in ordinary democratic discussion. But compare this British performance—in which the Prime Minister was sharply, indeed bitterly, questioned—with what is called government in Germany today.

Of the twelve Nazi generals most honored a year ago six have dropped from the picture, several finding disfavor totally unhealthy. Who is going to correct Hitler's mistakes or question his schemes at such a risk? Who is going to work or fight with any confidence amid the ugly whispers which thrive on fear of open information and discussion? Most of der Führer's "reports" to his people consist of rantings against Versailles or of plain bombast. Even when he deigned to give some reason for taking supreme command he addressed himself only to the army.

Some very discerning observers in Britain have been concerned lest Mr. Churchill suffer from lack of effective opposition in the War Cabinet. It is quite possible that present plans for bringing in representatives of the Dominions will provide useful balance to the highly volatile Prime Minister, who has enjoyed such popular support as to render questioning of him difficult outside Parliament. But certainly the grilling he must take in Commons on basic decisions makes the British war leader far more directly responsible to democratic checks than even President Roosevelt.

As the war goes on it may become clearer that new devices are needed to render the American system more democratic. Mr. Roosevelt has often informally consulted Congressional leaders about important decisions. But he has not been able to establish any such responsive and responsible relationship with Congress as Mr. Churchill enjoys with Parliament.

This newspaper has on several occasions urged the potential value of a joint Congressional committee to keep in more constant touch with the Chief Executive and his informal War Council. Some method of giving the Legislative branch a more active share in conduct of the war might lend support and curtail the occasional tendency to Congressional obstructionism. Even when Mr. Roosevelt reports to the people by radio he somewhat detours Congress.

Something might well be done to bring into the Government leaders of the opposition, as Mr. Churchill has enlisted the Labor Party heads. Lately even the highly useful questioning of the President in press conferences has been somewhat constrained by wartime restrictions on information. America's democratic war effort will be all the stronger if more of the responsiveness developed in Britain can be achieved by American political inventiveness and good sense.

A Helpful Committee

The war will be shortened if more Americans can express the spirit of cooperation developed between Donald Nelson and the Truman Committee. The Committee has been doing a courageous and highly useful job of pointing out blunders and worse in America's war production effort. Recently it had criticized dollar-a-year men. But when the head of the new War Production Board declared he needed them, Senator Truman and other committee members said they would not stand in the way.

The episode confirms the impression that Mr. Nelson is more than a production czar, that he is a leader who knows how to win essential co-operation. The outcome also confirms the impression that the Truman Committee can be a worthy and helpful monitor of the Nation's gigantic offensive on the factory front. The spectacle of a Congressional committee and a powerful administrator reasoning together and laying aside personal or political considerations in patriotic co-operation is one to hearten all Americans—and to encourage emulation.

Hopeful Sign

No strike settlement could indicate more hopeful prospects for industrial relationships than the incident recently reported from Bennington, Vermont. A man now living in the South returned to his former employer one dollar representing payment for two hours, in 1927, during which, he confessed, he had "loafed on the job." The time, his letter stated, had been consumed in talking and joking instead of working.

The recognition that exploitation of an employer is no more justifiable than exploitation of a worker has seemed conspicuously absent from some labor disputes of the past few years. Gestures like this offer greater hope for sound industrial ethics in the future than many a statement setting forth an elaborate explanation of rights.

Strong Men in the Philippines

But there is neither East nor West,
Border, nor Breed, nor Birth,
When two strong men stand face to face,
tho' they come from the ends of
the earth,

The truth in Kipling's famous lines is written once more into history in the message that President Manuel Quezon has just sent to General Douglas MacArthur:

> The determination of the people of the Philippines to continue fighting side by side with the United States until victory is won has in no way been weakened by the temporary reverses suffered by our arms.

The generalship of Douglas MacArthur, and the valor of his men, has inspired peoples and leaders far beyond the shores of the Philippines. President Quezon's message is a tribute to MacArthur's stand, disclosing how great a contribution it has made to the morale of the Filipino population.

Mr. Quezon's message in turn becomes a contribution to the morale of American forces holding off a foe greatly superior in numbers and equipment. From his words can be gathered the surprising information that Filipino resistance to the Japanese invaders is not only widespread but organized to an extent one would not have thought possible. Two-thirds of the Philippines is still under "constitutional government." Despite evidence of considerable fifth-column activity in Japan's behalf among Filipinos, the Quezon message, and reports that increasing numbers of Filipino troops are bolstering MacArthur's forces, make clear that the Filipinos as a people can recognize a friend, and have the courage to stick by that friend through thick and thin.

But Can You *Raise* Carrots?

Americans are a patriotic, enthusiastic people. But according to present indications, unless wisdom tempers their enthusiasm, the spring crop of would-be vegetable gardeners is likely to cause a waste of available seed and fertilizers that may prove a serious threat to production. Growing vegetables requires experience. The threat against home grass plots in the interests of potatoes and cabbages is a source of some apprehension to those who know what it means to raise food, even on an amateur scale.

Misdirected efforts of well-intentioned but inexperienced persons may do more damage than the deliberate sabotage by foes within, in the opinion of J. H. Boyd, specialist in vegetable gardening at Ohio State University. Those who know about such things say the secrets of soil preparation, garden planning, and plant cultivation are learned by most amateurs only by "trial and error." General planting of vegetable gardens by persons not qualified to tend them is therefore likely to decrease rather than increase the Nation's food supplies. There are now available enough garden seeds, fertilizers, and spray materials to meet the needs of competent gardeners. With any sort of rush for these supplies, a shortage might develop, depriving experienced vegetable growers of necessary materials.

Helping one's country is "everybody's job," as the posters say; but rushing into a field that calls for experience is sheer waste of personnel and supplies. It were better that present gardeners increase their normal output, and that those without gardening experience serve in some other way.

The Lady Next Door noticed that General Drum was appealing for a public curb on war gossip. She says a war is like most people—the less discussion the better the chance of doing the job at hand.

Our Readers Say—

A Soldier to His Mother

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following letter was written by a young soldier to his mother:

December 7, 1941

Dear Mother:

I suppose by now you have heard of the bombing of Manila and Honolulu. What it will mean for me and you and others like us no one knows. Whatever comes you must know that nothing can ever separate us from each other. Our Father has no idea, no plan for error, such as this. Place your faith in Him as I seek to do, and He will answer that faith with comfort and security. Have no fear for my actions. I can in no way find hatred in my heart for those lost and bitter souls who so wretchedly seek happiness in fire and pain. But I will not shirk my duty. Error must and will destroy itself.

Harden not your heart because of fear; no good is done and it will but make you unhappy. Clear minds are necessary if justice is to be accomplished; the end will come, the sun will shine once again.

You will never be absolutely certain of my safety until you know the invincibility of Love and Truth.

With all my love—your son.

This young man when last heard from was flying with a bomber squadron somewhere in the United States. M. H.

Detroit

"Remember Wake Island"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have observed that the slogan, "Remember Pearl Harbor!" has become popular in the past few weeks. I should like to offer a different motto: "Remember Wake Island!"

It has been said that perhaps we were all caught napping on and prior to that fateful attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7. The mental qualities of apathy, negligence, and disunity are not those of which we can be justly proud or wish to recall to mind. But the incident of Wake Island! The very name Wake Island is significant! That is a story of courage, fortitude, and unity that could well match the Spirit of '76. Is it not the spirit of alertness and perseverance that we would glorify? So let us "Remember Wake Island."

(Mrs.) MARY H. OLTMAN

Long Beach, Calif.

A Safety Campaign?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Wouldn't this be an excellent time to solicit the help of automobile drivers to reduce the number of accidents?

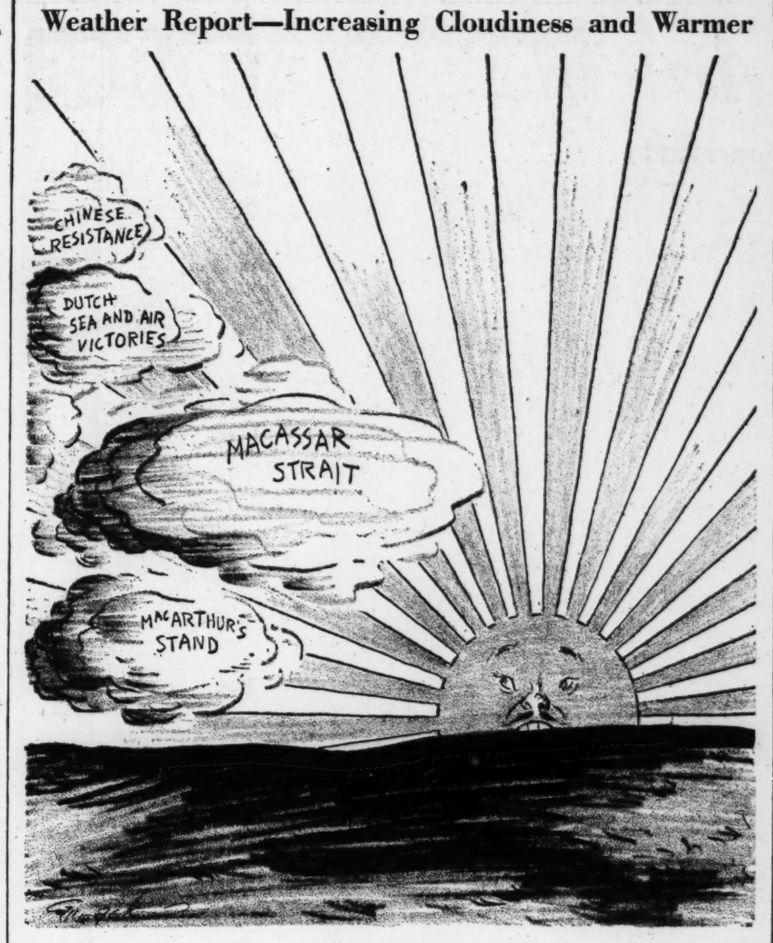
A campaign could be made competitive between the different States to reduce their percentage of accidents, and now would be a good time to start, since this is the beginning of a new year. If newspapers, service clubs, law-enforcement officers, jay-walkers all could be made to take an active interest, the number of accidents could be reduced materially.

We know what they have done in Britain and I feel that a safety campaign should be launched here. JAMES J. HUNT

Glendale, Calif.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Weather Report—Increasing Cloudiness and Warmer



The Bookshelf

An Independent Son of Vermont

Writing the history of the founding of his native State, Charles Miner Thompson in his INDEPENDENT VERMONT (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $4.50) speaks frankly, as one of the family. He loves Vermont but he speaks right out, and when he thinks some Vermonters have been in the wrong, he says so.

To show that Mr. Thompson's attitude is judicial it is necessary only to point to the fact that he accords New York the right in the long, long controversy over jurisdiction of the land between the Connecticut River and Lake Champlain. A good part of his evidence is based on a critical study made by Matt Bushnell Jones two years ago called "Vermont in the Making." That study was concerned largely with the circumstances under which Benning Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire, granted land in the disputed territory.

"Thanks to those researches," declares Mr. Thompson, "we may now confidently say that those grants were quite indefensible, and that all the trouble over the Green Mountain lands may fairly be laid at the door of Benning Wentworth."

But the land was granted and pioneers settled on some of it in good faith. Other parts of it were held by speculators who hoped to get rich and became land-poor. An Order in Council from England, in 1764, fixed the eastern boundary of New York at the Connecticut River and thus made the New Hampshire grants illegal. Cadwallader Colden, Acting Governor of New York, an able and conscientious man, proposed reduced fees for reconfirming the Wentworth patents and legalizing them under New York jurisdiction. His plan did not work because speculators stirred up opposition, but in purpose Colden, according to this historian, was a better friend to the farmers than the speculators were.

The tangle kept growing harder to undo. There were Wentworth grants, New York grants, military grants. The people fought the New Yorkers, the British, the Indians, and one another. As a natural result they grew still more independent, aggressive, and hardy. Successive petitions from disgruntled settlers, delay by British authorities, changes of policy as New York changed governors, all gave time for the spirit of opposition to increase, and made Vermonters still more determined to "run" themselves.

Through this confusion storms the tempestuous figure of Ethan Allen, through it moves his more subtle brother Ira, both of whom kept the kettle of intrigue and resistance boiling. Sober farmers sometimes snubbed Ethan most patently, as when they made Seth Warner colonel of the Green Mountain Boys instead of the flamboyant captor of Ticonderoga. The author pays a tribute to Warner, too little honored in comparison with more conspicuous leaders who served their own interests in serving Vermont's independence.

By 1779 Vermont was at odds with the three States on her borders, and internally divided. She was applying for admission to the Confederation and at the same time flirting with Great Britain. Within her borders was still another republic, irreconcilable, tiny Guilford, whose people insisted that they were and always had been citizens of New York. The story of Guilford alone would make a document in democracy. For fourteen years Vermont existed as an independent commonwealth, with her own government, coinage, and postal service. At last, thanks to congressional politics, she was admitted to the Union.

But so long had Vermonters depended upon themselves that they have ever been determined not to be "run." So hard was their experience that they learned to be thrifty, shrewd, and strong.

Mr. Thompson's history is sure, substantial, and impartial. W. K. R.

Down the Middle of the Road

On Accountability

By Erwin D. Canham

The modern world is really very short on accountability.

Yesterday's mistakes, no matter how grave their consequences, are all too lightly forgotten. Yet some of the people who gave us such bad advice last year are apt to sit in seats of authority again now. There are few current instances, indeed, where accountability has been driven home.

It is, of course, just as well that we are not vindictive toward those who have misled us in the past. But accountability need not be the same thing as revenge or punishment. It ought to be within the proper power of democracy to keep a batting average of leadership and advice. We ought to know where we stand. We ought to know whether a man is a good pilot—which can only be determined by experience—before we give him another precious cargo.

* * *

Today in the United States Congress, in the war administration, and in the public press, there are plenty of people and pundits trying to guide us who ought to have had their leadership licenses revoked. They have been proved hopelessly wrong many times in the past, and few indeed among them have ever been willing to admit mistakes. But it is very dubious whether the public will ever check up adequately on this kind of leadership. Most of the isolationist leaders will probably get re-elected to Congress this year because of the hold they have through local political organization and sheer self-advertising on their individual districts.

This is, of course, no time to rake over old scores. We need all the national unity we can get. But we cannot say "Come back; all is forgiven!" to those who are going right on leading us astray. Here is where the desired rule of accountability would come in. We need not recall past mistakes for their own sad sake, but we can judge present promises in terms of past performance.

It would never be possible for mistaken leadership in our time to pay fully the price of its blunders, for the price is too high. It cannot be measured in money. It takes shape in great and tragic "ifs." It is just as well that we do not know how many preventable mistakes have been and are being made. Regular daily blunders in Washington would, as Raymond Clapper says, make our hair stand on end. Red tape, duplication, delay, stupidity, carelessness, arrogance, greed. These are not pleasant things to contemplate when they are measured in terms of soldiers' and sailors' lives, or the survival of world order. Yet it is in that currency that the price must be paid.

If we are to learn from past mistakes, now is the time to do it. Instead of suppressing all study of past blunders, recklessness, or stupidity—or waiting until the toll is so great that the price will be revolution itself—let us check up on ourselves as we go along.

There are plenty of administrators who ought to be dismissed forthwith from their jobs in Washington—unless they can prove that they have learned from mistakes.

There are plenty of businessmen and advisers in the war production set-up whose past blunders should be put through the testing mill today for rejection or passing.

There are plenty of Congressmen whose past views were expensively and utterly wrong—expensive in national blood and treasure—who have not changed their ideas at all.

There are plenty of newspapers and columnists who deserve to lose the confidence of their readers, unless they show signs of learning.

Who was wrong last year? Who is wrong today? These are questions that the public is perfectly capable of answering, if it will only do so. But it will require a new and conscious effort, an effort which has somehow become unfamiliar. Few remember yesterday's newspaper which headlined a deliberately specious story or advocated a policy which in the light of today's facts would have been disastrous. Few recall the views of yesterday's statesman; too many say affectionately: "Good old Hank; he's a case, isn't he!"

* * *

There are two stages of accountability; that is the trouble. We tend to skip over the first, or relatively mild stage. The danger is that all this accountability will be stored up, and that when the day of reckoning comes the price will be so fearful as to lead to disaster. It would be simple, in early stages, to retire a few administrators and Congressmen, and chasten some public-opinion molders. But if their bad advice accumulates until it produces national tragedy, then the public reaction—as in France, or in any other revolutionary country—would be too much to bear.

Happily, the nations on whose shoulders rests the human defense of the future of world order are following the advice of their sound leaders, on the whole. They are paying the price for unsound leadership in the past—for the somnambulists of Britain and the isolationists of the United States. The price is grievously high. We do not have trials and firing squads for our unsound leaders. But we should not let them attain veto power again soon, and that is precisely what they are seeking, in the United States at least. The obstructionists will ride again, and they will ride high as the war drags on, unless the public is vigilant—and brushes up its memory.

The Wide Horizon

Pearl Harbor—and Ourselves

By William B. Ayers

Pastor Union Congregational Church, Wollaston, Mass.

Though seldom willing to admit it, men are most angry with themselves when they rave most against the failure of circumstances and the failures of other people. We are an angry people these days. We have boasted. We have viewed our apparently limitless resources with gleaming eyes and intemperate tongues—well nigh intoxicated with the sense of power. These were the ramparts on which we lolled: the sense of power and the sense of distance. And then came Pearl Harbor. Saddest blow to our pride and our conceit is the sense of failure—deep, tragic and basic failure, failure of intelligence, of character, of alert fulfillment of high duty.

And so—we are an angry people these days and we can vent our rage freely because we have found a couple of scapegoats which we may lay upon the altar of our self-approbation and let the smoke of their sacrifice be the rising incense to our conceit. If this is what we do we shall again fail—fail to discover and heed the great lesson of our own folly.

* * *

Pearl Harbor is in reality a symbol of our national mood and mind. Let us examine the record and find the parallel.

In the first place many things were taken for granted that should never, under any circumstances, be taken for granted. We have taken our liberties for granted as we have taken our resources for granted and, like the wealth of prodigals, they have been squandered. We have taken for granted our citizenship. We have done with our vote precisely what these men of the high command did with their responsibility: we have taken it for granted that the other fellow would do what we were failing to do.

These men of the high command each decided for himself what warnings he was to heed, what orders he was to obey. We have more laws than any people in the world's history but we are a most lawless, undisciplined people. We teach our children to be so.

We let our children choose what they wish to do rather than what they ought to do. If a school subject is difficult we permit the child to drop it rather than win a victory where victory is hard. The idea often seems to be simply to get the tokens of victory without regard to the reality behind them or the effect upon the child's nature. And our children decide for themselves, in all too many schools, what rules they are to obey, what warnings they are to heed—with tragic results.

With great circumspection and meticulous care we hire our ministers. They must be educated, and trained, wise and saintly, and then we take it for granted they will "appreciate" us, tell us what is pleasing to our ears and serve our personal or group interests exclusively. They must not be too demanding nor interfere with our interests, our business or our pleasures.

These men of the Pearl Harbor command are the product of an age that has taken things for granted, that has trained its citizens to choose the laws that it would obey, the warnings that it would heed. We decide for ourselves, in our individual capacity, just what traffic laws we are to obey with a frightful toll of fatalities per year—and if apprehended we pull strings and use influence to circumvent the penalty. We would have our sugar, our tires, our cars and our pleasures: we would have ours, come what may to others.

* * *

The admirals of big business and the generals of big labor go their separate ways each taking it for granted that the other will make the necessary sacrifice: each lacking discipline, co-ordination, the long view and intelligent alertness to the duty he owes to all the Nation.

Is it a hopeless picture? Not if we see it—and learn its lesson. Pearl Harbor is the most hopeful thing that has occurred if it pulls us to our senses, makes us self-searching, conscious of the roots of our failure and courageously bent upon correction.

Freedom is not a gift once, for all time, bestowed. It is a daily increment that is being constantly earned and must be safeguarded and sustained by unremitting effort, by devotion to duty that is constant and alert. It exacts a price from everyone who would have it.

Pearl Harbor is everybody's problem. It is everybody's rebuke and warning. Americans must pull together now, catch a vision of duty and work it out together—bearing our personal sacrifices as a privilege and our alert devotion to duty as a badge of honor and nobility.

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